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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 161 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Western Liberals Denounce Hoare's Reactionary Plans

OBSTACLE TO RESTORATION OF PEACE

Deliberate Departure From Previous Plan And Distinct Breach Of Definite Pledges

RENEWAL OF ORDINANCE ROUNDLY CONDEMNED

The Council of the Western India Liberal Association have issued a statement severely condemning "reactionary pronouncement" of the Secretary of State regarding constitutional procedure and the renewal of the Ordinances.

They describe the new procedure as a breach of the pledges given by the Government and an attempt to restore in effect the procedure proposed for the Simon Commission.

They urge that the Consultative Committee should be scrapped and a meeting of the Federal Structure Committee in London be convened with the addition of a few members if necessary.

They declare that the plan for putting Provincial Autonomy in front of responsibility at the Centre must create suspicions regarding Government's intentions for the early inauguration of an All India Federation.

TEXT OF LIBERAL'S PROTEST

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association have issued the following statement:

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association regret that their apprehension regarding the rumoured change of procedure in connection with Indian Constitutional Reforms have been confirmed by the pronouncement of the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on 27th June last. In the opinion of the Council, the plan now proposed contemplates a definite and complete abandonment of the method of the Round Table Conference as enunciated by Lord Irwin in his famous Declaration of 1st November 1929 and his speech in the Legislative Assembly on 9th July 1930 and as hitherto followed in practice. The essence of the Conference plan, as is well-known, was free co-operation between British and Indian representatives and those of the Indian States on equal terms for the purpose of arriving at an agreed solution which was to form the basis of the Constitutional proposals which His Majesty's Government would place before Parliament.

NEGATION OF R. T. C. WORK.

The Council have no hesitation in stating that the new procedure is at every stage a negation of the fundamental idea underlying the Round Table Conference and an attempt to restore in effect the procedure proposed for the Simon Commission, which met with such nation-wide condemnation.

2. The Consultative Committee, the personnel of which never inspired much confidence, cannot put forward any agreed proposals on matters before it, as it contains no representatives of His Majesty's Government or the other British political parties and of the Princes. It is this body that is now called upon to tender its "collective advice" on numerous and important questions entrusted to it many of which were admittedly not examined by the Conference or its Committees in London.

The Council fail to understand how it can be suggested that no serious departure is contemplated from the original plan when this Committee is asked to function as an advisory body on many subjects of vital importance without submitting its report for consideration by the parent body along with those of the other committees appointed with it.

The Council cannot also approve of the new proposal to invite a few individual experts to hold "informal discussions" in London on such specific problems as financial safeguards. Nor is the small body of representative Indians, who may be called to confer with the Joint Parliamentary Committee, expected to negotiate any terms of agreement on behalf of India. They will try at the most to exert an "effective influence" on the decisions of an all British Parliamentary Committee regarding proposals to which Government would be more or less committed. The Indian representatives will not further be a party to the report which that Committee will submit to Parliament. The possibility suggested of a few Indians being invited to hold more formal discussions in London in case the proceedings of the Consultative Committee prove infructuous, is also not acceptable since this body will not be in any sense an adequate substitute for the Federal Structure Committee or the Round Table Conference.

BREACH OF PLEDGES.

3. In the opinion of the Council, the whole of the new procedure now formulated is no "slight variation" from the original method of the Round Table Conference, but a decisive and deliberate departure from the previous plan on the basis of which alone Indian Liberals agreed to co-operate.

The Council regard the new announcement as a distinct breach of the definite pledges given from time to time by the Prime Minister on behalf of His Majesty's Government and they, therefore, cannot accept it.

SCRAP THE CAUSE OF DELAY.

4. The Council are convinced that the plea of delay which Sir Samuel Hoare has put forward can well be met by immediately scrapping the Consultative Committee, which, because of its composition, status and powers, is incapable of advancing the stage of constitutional reforms with expedition.

The Council also fail to understand why the communal award, the delay in giving which has been mainly responsible for the aggravation of communal tension in the country, cannot be announced without any further loss of time. As soon as the award is made, the Council would suggest that a meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee be convened in London with the addition of a few more members, if necessary. His Majesty's Government ought to be ready by that time to place their proposals on the lines generally agreed to at the previous sessions of the Round Table Conference, while proposals can be framed tentatively also with regard to matters like Defence and Financial Safeguards.

In case His Majesty's Government do not favour the calling of the whole Round Table Con-

(Continued on Page 7).

INDIA'S RIGHT TO COMPLETE FREEDOM

Maxton Manifesto Political And On Economic Issues

LONDON, July 4.

With its severence from the Labour Party, the Independent Labour Party has decided to frame a special Indian policy. Mr. Maxton has issued a manifesto, supporting India's right to complete independence but emphasising that the Indian struggle should be directed to economic as well as political independence.—Reuter.

BURMA & INDIA

Hoare's Announcement In Commons

LONDON, July 5.

In the Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare, asked by Mr. Mander to state what procedure the Government proposed to adopt regarding establishing Constitution for Burma, replied that the Government had given careful consideration to the subject, but until the people of Burma indicated that they desired separation from India and that separate Constitution would be required, it would be premature to make any statement regarding the procedure.—Reuter.

DILATORINESS OF INDIAN POLICY

LONDON, July 4.

The House of Lords has passed a counterpart of the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on June 13, regarding Indian war payments. Lord Irwin, in congratulating Lord Lothian, on straightening out a fifteen years' tangle, expressed amazement at the vigilance and ingenuity of the Government departments in Britain and India in producing matters of controversy to the despair of those awaiting a settlement. He hoped that the time taken by this case would not be the measure of time to be taken in settling graver problems.—Reuter.

ACTING BENGAL HOME MEMBER

CALCUTTA, July 5.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces the formal assumption this afternoon of the office of acting Home Member by Mr. R N. Reid, vice Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, proceeding on leave not exceeding four months.—A. P.

Sir Frank Noyce On Tour.

Sir Frank Noyce leaves Simla on the 14th July and visits Dhanbad on the 16th and thereafter halts in Calcutta from the 18th to the 20th. He returns to Simla on the 22nd July.—A. P.

VICTIMS OF "INDEPENDENCE DAY" IN AMERICA MOUNT UP TO 200

Six Boys Blown Up By Dynamite During Celebration Of Fire Works

LONDON, July 5.

New York.—The large number of violent deaths usually occurring on "Independence Day" rose to 200 yesterday, including 80 in motor accidents and 50 by drowning.

Six boys were blown up by dynamite caps to which they were setting fire for celebration in Montana. Their mangled remains were picked up some distance away.—Reuter.

RIOTS CONTINUE IN THE CITY

Free Fight In Kamatipura

MUNICIPAL SCAVENGERS SET UPON BY MUSLIM HOOLIGANS ...

There was hardly any improvement in the riot situation in the city on Tuesday and the day's casualties were one killed and 55 injured.

The Nagpada police opened fire to quell a disturbance which took place in 2nd Kamatipura Lane towards evening. The trouble started when the Muslim residents in the lane resorted to pelting Hindu pedestrians with stones and brickbats.

FREE FIGHT IN KAMATIPURA

A big crowd of infuriated Hindus invaded the lane and free fight ensued. Several persons were injured on both sides in the "battle" in which stones and soda water bottles were used.

The police who appeared on the scene ordered the rioters to disperse but the latter were in no mood to do so.

THREE REVOLVER SHOTS

An Officer then fired three rounds on the rioters in which one Muslim received a bullet wound. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

SCAVENGERS SET UPON.

A group of Hindu scavengers going along Grant Road were set upon by a crowd of Muslims near the Play House and severely belaboured. It appears that owing to the disturbances the Municipal scavengers were doing their duties and moving about in groups of 10 or 15 men. The scavengers carried brooms and baskets with them and the Muslims took them for Hindu rioters who had come to attack them.

As soon as the scavengers reached the Grant Road Corner near Play House a gang of Muslim 'mavalis' attacked them with 'lathis.' A number of scavengers ran for their lives and succeeded in escaping but 7 persons badly hammered and received injuries which were attended to at the Congress Free Hospital.

CLASH AT PLAY HOUSE.

The sequel to the attack on the scavengers was that a large crowd of Hindus collected near the Play House and there was a clash between them and the Muslims. The police posted at the Northbrook Garden hurried to the scene and opened fire with a view to disperse the crowds.

MUTTON SHOP ON FIRE.

A small mutton shop belonging to a Muslim on New Charni Road near the Portuguese Church was set fire to by some hooligans on Tuesday night. As soon as the flames were noticed an alarm was raised and the fire brigade was communicated with. The fire was put out before any damage was done to the shop.

EXCITEMENT IN MADANPURA.

A tense situation prevailed in Madanpura in the evening. The Muslim population in this locality was excited over a report of the alleged desecration of a mosque. Large crowds of Muslims had collected on the roads and trouble was apprehen-

(Continued on Page 5).

TUESDAY'S TOLL OF RIOTS

One Killed And 55 Injured

The following is the list of casualties on Tuesday:

J. J. Hospital	7
injured (one bullet case)	
Congress Free Hospital ...	18
G. T. Hospital	7
K. E. M. Hospital	1
Free Emergency Hospital	8
Crescent Hospital	14
Total	55

LABOUR'S BOMBSHELL IN PARLIAMENT

PARTY WILL OPPOSE IRISH DUTIES BILL

De Valera's Surprise For British Die-Hards

LONDON, July 5.

The Labour Party has decided to oppose Irish Free State Special Duties Bill which will come up for second reading in the Commons to-morrow after the final passage of preliminary resolution to-night.

Mr. Lansbury will move the resolution to reject the measure.—Reuter.

COUNTERBLAST TO REFUSAL OF DE VALERA GOVT.

LONDON, July 5.

By 223 votes to 31 the House of Commons has adopted the Irish duties, as a counterblast to the refusal of the De Valera Government to pay the land annuities to the British Exchequer.

There was a surprising development during the debate. Mr. J. H. Thomas (Secretary for Dominions) made an announcement that he had just learnt officially that Mr. De Valera was setting aside the disputed sums pending arbitration. "That simplifies the matter," said Mr. Thomas, adding that even at this stage the British Government would agree to arbitration, but it must be by an Empire court.

"LIMIT OF REASONABLENESS"

Submitting the motion empowering Government to impose duties up to hundred per cent immediately on imports from the Irish Free State, Mr. Thomas declared that no Government could have done more to reach an amicable solution. "We have gone to the limit of compromise and hope even now that the Free State will see the reasonableness of our case. But if not, we intend to proceed with it despite the consequences."

Mr. Arthur Greenwood (ex-Minister) created a stir by stating that the Free State intended to pay the disputed amounts into a separate fund pending a settlement. He declined to respond to the pressure put by Mr. Thomas and Sir Austen Chamberlain to reveal his source of information, but insisted that it was a fact.

DUMPING OF JAPANESE GOODS

Plea For Additional Duty

CALCUTTA, July 5

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to the Government of India drawing their attention to the heavy depreciation of the Japanese exchange," resulting in the dumping of cotton piecegoods, yarn and hosiery" and urging the imposition af additional import duty on such goods without waiting for the Tariff Board's report. —A. P.

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY

LONDON, July 4.

Paris.—The shipowner, Mr. Harrison Hughes, has been unanimously elected Vice-President of the Suez Canal Company in succession to Lord Inchcape.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7)

Bijl who now became associated. However were unseparated after putting on 31 runs for the third wicket when tea interval was taken, the total being 57 for two. —Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE'S BIG SCORE

Ratcliffe Follows Up Last Year's Success

LONDON. July 5.
(SPECIAL CABLE)

In inter-Varsity cricket match which commenced at Lord's yesterday, Cambridge were all out to-day for 431 in their first innings, and Oxford had made 136 for 4 wickets in their first venture at close.

When the inter-Varsity cricket match was resumed at Lord's today, Ratcliffe and Rought-Rought, overnight not outs, carried the score to 374, when Barlow cleanbowled Rought Rought for 3 Farnes who replaced him at the crease had made no runs when owing to rain early lunch interval was taken the total being 385 for 8. Ratcliffe was unbeaten with 90.

LIGHT BLUES HIGHEST TOTAL

Resuming their partnership after lunch, Ratcliffe and Farnes put on 55 for the ninth wicket but at 429 Farnes was caught out by N. Barlow off Legard for eleven.

Legard also took next wicket, two runs later, by having Ratcliffe held by Vander Bijl thus terminating Cambridge's innings at 431 which is Light Blues' highest total in inter-Varsity cricket matches, beating their 415 for eight declared made in 1921.

Ratcliffe by hitting up 124 joined Yardley and Enthoven, in making centuries twice in inter-Varsity matches. Ratcliffe played a chanceless innings lasting five mnutes over two hours. His chief hits were one six and twelve fours.

Comber who remained not out did not break his duck. Legard took four wickets for ten runs each.

OXFORD'S FIRST INNINGS.

Oxford began their first innings badly losing two wickets for 26. Chalk was dismissed by catch by Cawson off Human at 17 (17/1/7) and nine runs later Brooke was held by Comber off Farnes (26/2/10). Hone and Vander

(Continued in column 6)

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A 5166

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A 5171

WANTED—An experienced CHIEF OFFICER to serve in the Ranebennur Municipality on Rs. 100—5—150 grade. Candidates should apply to the undersigned before the end of this month with testimonials if there are any. Preference will be given to Graduates. (Sd.) S. K. Banagar, President, Ranebennur Municipality, Ranebennur, 2-7-32.
A 5168

WANTED —for Overseas:—Veterinary Surgeons, Qualified and Competent Accountants, Works Managers, Mechanical Gas Engineers, and Springsmiths. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Manzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
A R 7408

WANTED—AT ONCE—Some reliable man to keep a stock and to push the sale of Milton's Tea (loose or packed) on salary of Rs. 150/- per month. House rent and servant's pay extra. All correspondence to be made in English. Apply to the MILTON HOUSE, 348, Upper Chitpore Road, Beadon Street, P. O. Calcutta, No. 16.
A R 7473

WANTED — CANDIDATES for Electrical Engineering. Preparation for London City and Guild's Examinations. Apply for prospectus with two annas stamps ROYAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE. Bombay 10.
R 7470

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of HEADMASTER, Guzerati Agricultural School, Dhola Junction Kathiawar, Salary Rs. 40/- per month. Apply to the undersigned stating qualifications and enclosing copies of certificates. ASSISTANT REVENUE COMMISSIONER, for Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Bhavnagar.
A 5159

Situations Wanted

FOR an expert and experienced Talkie Operator, working in a premier Talkie House of Bombay. Apply for term Box No. 1615, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
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C R7469

TO BE LET—2nd and 3rd floors of Narsingh Mansion Building, Carnac Road, opposite Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, suitable for Business, Offices, Hotels, etc. For further particulars apply the BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OP. STORES, CO., LTD. Cruikshank Road, Fort, Bombay.
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FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE. B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M WH

CAMBRIDGE EXAM. (December 1932, July 1933) held in India. Successful Candidates admitted any University in India, or abroad. A chance to non-matrics. Apply without delay CAMBRIDGE COACHING INSTITUTE, opp. Taj Mahal Hotel. Last date of sending entry-forms July 8th.
E R 7486

EXPERIENCED GRADUATE coaches students upto Matric. Language Gujarati or Sanskrit. Efficient teaching. Apply Box No. 1614 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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80 PER CENT RESULT 1932—Mathematics and Science Classes for Matriculation Students, just commenced. Apply the PRINCIPAL, Paranjpe's Mathematics and Science Classes, TYABJI HOUSE, next to Vianelli Restaurant, Chowpatty.
E R 7472

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WANTED—A PROPERTY at Khar or in suburbs, worth Rs. 15,000/- or near. Kindly write with particulars to Box No 400 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N

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M R 7489

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LOST—One COLLINS ENGINEERING POCKET DIARY, between Dadar-Victoria Terminus on Monday. Finder rewarded. Write:—S. K. PARALKER, Malad.
B R 7485

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LOANS IMMEDIATELY ARRANGED—Large or small amounts. Petty expenses, reasonable commission and low interest, Businessmen, Government servants and other employees, need apply. Box No. 1616, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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P R 7482

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SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY—CARPET MAKING MACHINE, Rupees Five. Will produce Rupees Hundred monthly Working simple. WANTED DISTRICT AGESTS. Write Box No. 1606. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
T R 7449

CYCLES from Rs. 54/- and upwards, delivered freight paid upto your station. WELLINGTON CYCLE CO., "Navsari Building", No.: 240 A., Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R 7484

WANTED — REGULAR PURCHASERS for high-class Teas, sent direct from English-managed Factories. MANIAN, Valparai P. O. (Coimbatore Dt.),
T R 7488

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE.

TENDERS in the prescribed form for the construction of the sluice of the Harsi reservoir in Gwalior State will be received in the office of the Chief Engineer, Special Irrigation Works, Morar (Gwalior) up to the 12 Noon on the 25th August, 1932, and will be opened at the aforesaid hour in the presence of such tenderers as may be present at the time. The work will comprise rock excavation, concrete and masonry in lime and cement, and reinforced concrete. Tender forms can be had on payment of Re. 1 each, and the drawings and specifications can be seen during Office hours on any day, which is not a Sunday or a Gazetted holiday. Each tender must be accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 2,500 as earnest money. The earnest money deposited by the successful tenderer will be forfeited if he fails to execute the agreement within a month of the tender being accepted or fails to furnish the security required by the terms of the contract or fails to start work within one month from the date of execution of the agreement.

A. R. POLLARD,
Chief Engineer,
Special Irrigation Works,
Gwalior Government.
5073

NOTICE

"Messrs. JAMNADAS DEVRAM and RANCHHODDAS JINABHAI, Official Trustees of Messrs. V. Dharamsey and Vithaldas Dharamsey & Co. in Insolvency No. 438/30, desire to sell outstandings of about 6,000/-. The interested may apply to Messrs. JAGMOHANDAS & Co., next to Kalbadevi Post Office on or before 11-7-1932".

JAMNADAS DEVRAM &
RANCHHODDAS JINABHAI
TRUSTEES
R 7475

Public Notices

LOST OR MISLAID

THREE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 05503 to 05505 for 30 Shares, Nos. 77850 to 77869 and 7046 to 7056 of the Vulcan Insurance Company, Limited, standing in the name of Ramchandra Bhiwaji Jawker have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of them should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate share Certificates will be issued.
5170

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Reference No. 2 of 1927.
Scheme 57—Case No. 600.

In the matter of the CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRANSFER ACT, 1925
and
In the matter of the LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1 of 1894 as applied by Section 63 of the said CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRANSFER ACT.

Cause in the matter of:—

1. Government at the instance of the Bombay Improvement Trust.
2. Tarachand Tullockchand.
3. The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay appearing under the said City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act

To,
LALCHAND TARACHAND.
Sole heir of the deceased claimant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made on behalf of Government and of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, when this Reference reaches hearing for an Order for payment to the Trustees of the costs of this Reference on the basis that the said Trustees alone acted and appeared throughout the Reference, out of the estate of the deceased claimant Tarachand Tullockchand under Order 22 Rule 3 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure. This Reference appears 2nd on the prospective board of Land Acquisition References for hearing and final disposal on and after 18th January, 1932.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1932.

(Sd.)- CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Solicitors for the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.
5165.

SUBSTITUTED NOTICE OF THE DAY FIXED FOR SETTLING A SALE PROCLAMATION.

(Code of Civil Procedure. Order 21, Rule 66).

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF PEGU.

Civil Execution No. 40 of 1932.
Civil Regular Suit No. 17 of 1931.
NANIGRAM JAMNADASS ..... Decree-holder
vs.
ABDUL SATTAT ABDULLA and others ... Judgment-debtors.

To
(1) HALIMABAI for self and as guardian of her minor son Mohamed Abdul Sattar, (2) JAINAM BAI, (3) MARIAM BAI ... (4) AISA BAI, daughters of Abdulla Hajee Abba, deceased. All residing at Chhiprapaseri village, Post Dhoraji, near Joonagad Gate, District Kathiawar.

WHEREAS in the abovenamed suit NANIGRAM JAMNADASS, the decree-holder, has applied for sale of the mortgaged properties mentioned in the final decree; You are hereby informed that Wednesday, the 27th day of July, 1932, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon has been fixed for settling the terms of the proclamation of sale.

GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 28th day of June, 1932.

By Order,
BA THAN,
Head Clerk,
District Court, Pegu.
5164

ANNUAL READING

1 Year, Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. Correct answers for five questions about futurity, Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. Famous Astrological Office, Tiruttani, S. India.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT AND OF THE ASSIGNEE OF THE MORTGAGE DECREE IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT BULSAR.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Tuljaram Goculdas Dalal, an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Assignee of the Mortgage Decree dated the 11th day of April 1924 in Bombay High Court, Suit No. 605 of 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th day of July, 1932, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent and of the said Assignee of the Mortgage Decree in the following properties:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land of the tenure situate at Panch Hathadi in the City of Bulsar (District Surat) together with the messuage and dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 40 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bulsar and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No..... New No..... Old Survey No..... New Survey No..... and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. B|414, Street No. ..... and bounded as follows:— that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage; on or towards the South by a passage on or towards the West by the property of Goculdas Bhugwandas and on or towards the East by the property of Narottam Jinna and which premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land with the garden standing thereon and admeasuring about 15 acres situate at Nang Vad Bulsar (District Surat) bearing Tika No. 76|3 (73|-), 153, 167|2, 168|1, 169, 170|4, 171 and 154.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale of the above properties may be had at the Office of Messrs. Manubhai & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, or from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G.I.P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st July, 1932, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G.I.P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

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WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS

American View Of Its Origin And Development

After a conscientious examination of the reasons which have brought about the present crisis, the American members of the International Chamber of Commerce conducted an exhaustive inquiry into the present situation of countries doing world trade in which the principal subject dealt with is the European problem.

Having called attention to the necessity of reducing the obstacles placed on international trade as dmanded in the World's Economic Manifesto of Geneva as far back as 1927, especially the excessive tariff barriers, the American members of the International Chamber of Commerce established that the present desperate position is the inevitable consequence of unwise policies after the war, above all of the demand for political payments (without economic equivalents.

The Chamber of Commerce does not share the very comfortable opinion as generally accepted that the lack of equilibrium is the international money market is simply and solely due to an erroneous policy regarding customs duties. The lack is, on the contrary, essentially contingent upon the withdrawal of large sums of capital from the Central Powers of Europe, i.e. principally from Germany, as an outcome of the reparations obligations and upon the accumulation of this money in a few banking centres, which resulted in vast economic areas being left without an adequate supply of money and direly in need of credit, in consequence of which they are labouring under high interest charges. The report continues as follows: rather than following the sound international rule and satisfying this need of credit by means of low interest rates for the purpose of reviving international trade, credits were chiefly given to enable or to enforce the further payment of reparations, and the high interest demanded, in combination with the higher price of gold in consequence of the falling prices of raw materials, inevitably led to an unbearable situation for the debtor countries.

OBJECTION TO LONG TERM CREDITS.

The efforts of the nations possessing ample supplies of capital to invest their money, wherever possible, in shortterm credits, which were, on the other hand, antagonistic to the demand for longtermed credits needed for the revitalization of economic life considerably aggravated the international financial situation so that the slightest shock would inevitably result in a catastrophe. In addition, there was the insecurity caused in the world by the continuously increasing national armaments of many European countries. The American report, therefore, suggests to proceed with all possible speed to a great reduction in national armaments for the purpose of reducing military expenses and improving the social conditions as well as political relations between European countries.

As one of the most important causes of the present crisis the report expressly indicates the German reparations payments and the war guilt thesis. It stresses the fact that it is the unanimous opinion of all members of the International Chamber of Commerce, as well as of the U. S. A. economic experts, that a solution must be found as quickly as possible to the problem of German reparations payments, which is, naturally, above all a European problem, but over and beyond that, has an important influence on the whole economic life of the world. "There is no doubt," to quote the actual words of the report, "that the present state of affairs, in which the reparations problem has come to a deadlock, is, to a decisive degree, responsible for the stagnation of trade and industry in Europe, and in a broader sense for the economic depression throughout the whole world. The International Chamber of Commerce is convinced that an immediate settlement of this problem is of the greatest importance for the revitalization of international trade, and that a final settlement of the reparations problem will, moreover, considerably facilitate the clarifying of all other questions of international political indebtedness."

HOPES.

In this connection, it is of extreme importance that the American members of the International Chamber of Commerce, embracing the economically strongest and best-informed circles of industry and trade in the United States of America, express in the last paragraph of their report the firm conviction that "when the Governments of Europe are ready to bring about among themselves a practical, final solution of the reparations problem and other urgent questions (disarmament for instance), the population of the U. S. A., for their part, will recognize the claims on their responsibility and be willing to show all due consideration and disposition towards the present important questions of a new settlement of the international war debts and political indebtedness." The importance of this appeal to the world's conscience, contained in the form of an objective exposition, cannot be sufficiently emphasised. It is the business of the nations of Europe concerned to draw the final conclusions therefrom and, by turning the compulsory renunciation of reparations into a voluntary one, pave the way for the recovery of the world and the restoration to health of international economic life.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT

SUGGESTIONS TO ORGANISE IT EFFICIENTLY

(By M. B. SANT).

II*

In the absence of proper support, several swadeshi Banks and insurance companies have to work under manifold difficulties. Let us therefore patronise our own Fire, Life Accident, Cattle and Motor Insurance Companies.

For the present the distribution of foreign articles excepting cloth is mainly in the hands of Bohra merchants. They should be persuaded to help the distribution of swadeshi articles gradually to the exclusion of foreign articles. Enterprising Hindu merchants should also come forward to undertake this work of distribution.

One of the greatest handicaps to the expansion of Indian factories is unreasonable and most provoking attitude of the foreign railway and navigation companies working in India. The heavy rates that they unjustly charge result in the failure of new Indian enterprizes. This is a long standing grievance and ought to be remedied by Government.

PROPAGANDA.

The owners of big factories and weaving mills were so long completely apathetic about the sale of their goods in the country itself and did not care to appoint travelling agents or advertise their products in the newspapers. But times have changed and owing to the dumping of Japanese goods and other factors, they are waking up. It is highly encouraging that advertisements of well-known spinning and weaving mills like Khatav Makanji, Finlay and Gold Mohor mills are now appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and other daily and swadeshi concerns. If we are to utilize the Indian dailies and Indian papers will be in a position to dispense with and reject advertisements of quack patent medicines and other foreign supplies which are not wanted by the country and hamper Indian enterprise.

In addition to swadeshi directories, there is need of pamphlets leaflets hand books, etc., containing statistical information regarding the industries of each province or district to spread the gospel of swadeshism and to ascertain how far the country is prepared for this economic struggle.

REVISION OF SCIENCE TEACHING.

A cursory glance at the results of the B.Sc., Examination of the Bombay University, is enough to show that the younger generation is much attracted to the study of Physics and Chemistry and other sciences and some of the students have secured a high percentage of marks and won other distinctions. The only question is how many of these science graduates are in a position to work on independent research or start any new chemical industry for which there is scope in the country. It has to be seen whether the courses taught at present in the college laboratories are designed to be in touch with any of the practical chemical problems, if not, mere turning out of students, who have crammed certain formulas, will not help the nation's requirements. In future the B.Sc. and M.Sc., courses should be more practical. During the period of their study, students should keep their eyes open, ascertain the country's requirements in chemical products and select some particular articles for closer study.

EXPERTS.

Our own country will furnish experts in different lines, who are leading obscure lives. Capitalists and others interested in starting new industries should advertise for them and utilize their services.

Indian States, Local Boards, Municipalities and other private institutions can render substantial help to the movement if they determine to purchase Indian manufactures only as far as practicable, viz., excepting stores which are not made in our country.

In our country it is the fashion for visitors to Industrial Fairs, Swadeshi Bazaar, Museums or Exhibitions to visit them simply out of curiosity for sight seeing only. This view is quite incorrect. Swadeshi weeks, fairs, bazaars should not be looked upon as Tamashas but centres of business and each visitor should visit these places with a determination to purchase at least some of his family requirements and should not go, there empty handed. Big merchants should take the opportunity to order larger quantities for their shops.

Each manufacturer should aim at he improvement of the quality of his goods and to attract the customers by his honesty and production of supplies uniform to samples. For propaganda work, boys and girls, scouts school and college students during their vacations and during leisure hours could work as hawkers of swadeshi goods. This will give them merchantile experience and training and supply them with funds for maintenance.

CHANGED OUTLOOK NECESSARY.

The secret of commercial success of foreign countries lies in the net work of technical and handicraft schools, colleges and workshops organised by them. For the progress of swadeshi movement, there ought to be a radical reform in our present day ideals and methods of education which should be made efficient and practical.

Last but not the least in importance is the question of business, honesty and integrity. If swadeshi movement is to succeed it will demand strict honesty from dealers, manufacturers, and traders. Well-to-do families who purchase shares of New Indian Limited concerns out of nations of patriotism have got very bitter experience, as they had to lose money or be contented with very meagre dividends. In the face of the organised dishonesty and frauds of company promoters, is it not possible for the Swadeshi movement to flourish.

Those who think that a Swadeshi Exhibition means the display of khaddar and its products alone, should always remember that though cloth occupies a prominent place in India's trade, there are over 30 other articles manufactured in our country and they ought to be kept in the Exhibition. A list of these articles will be found in the editions of the Swadeshi Directory, which I had prepared in my capacity as assistant secretary to the all-India Industrial Conference.

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THE GREAT BETRAYAL

British Die-Hards At The Old Game

(BY A CELT.)

There is excellent sense in all that Mr. Horniman has written about Hoare's Great Betrayal. It is perfectly clear that Tory Die Hards have fooled our Liberal Friends. They hope to fool the whole country also. The follies of Lord North are being repeated in this the 20th century. If our Liberal friends or a large section of them, will allow themselves to be fooled still further, then indeed they must be regarded as an abondoned lot.

LACK OF LEADERSHIP.

The question is for how long are Indian politicans going to stand this treatment? It has been possible for the Tory Party to act in this fashion, because there is no such thing in India as Unity. There is no unity about anything. It is surely lamentable to watch the way that every group or party in India eagerly grasps every "apple of discord" thrown to them by British politicians. This has been the pastime of British statesmen for many decades. Indians must make a united demand for the fulfilment of pledges already made by Parliament. "Unity(at this moment would revolutionise the whole situation and a united India would have whatever she chose to demand." A truer statement was never made. Unfortunitely the land is without a leader. We are now surrounded not by giants, but by pigmies. The political situation is lamentable in the extreme. The so-called "Minorities" the Muslims and Europeans are taking their stand on what is known as the 'Pact" entered into during the last season of the Round Table Conference.

The European Association in India has already made the position of the Europeans (or at least of the Englishmen)—clear, and the Muslims in India, at least the majority of them, have very emphatically said that they are not going to move an inch from the position they have already taken. On the other hand, our friends the co-operating Hindus are showing little or no inclination to agree to the demands of the so-called minorities.

Then comes the question of the position of the Princes in the proposed Federal Legislature (God knows when that will be created) —and their relationship with British India as a whole. On top of that, due consideration has to be given to the position of the subjects of the States. Thus far the interests of these have been ignored except by the Congress Party. The Congress Party, however much we may disagree with its methods and its policy, is at least the only party which knows its own mind. This party is taking no part (and at present it cannot)—in anything, and its members are showing no inclination is accept the coming "Reforms."

SQUABBLE OVER PROMISES.

We have the pitiable sight before us, of Indian parties squabbling violently over what Parliament has "promised". Whereas as a matter of fact, India is not going to receive anything at all, or at least nothing worth looking at. What we, the British people, have done is simply this. We have resorted to the old admirable formula which has always "worked wonders" in the past: "APPLES OF DISCORD."

We have again thrown to India half-a-dozen apples of discord. At all times of difficulty, times of agitation, and chronic unrest, it is the same old formula: "throw them an apple of discord".

First we promise, their we change our mind and call it "change of procedure". And how wonderfully well that formula works:. look around us and what do we see? We see a sea of trouble: Communal strife and bitter inter-communal hatred: Co-operating Hindus, and Non-co-operating Hindus. Co-operating Muslims, and non-co-operating Muslims. Depressed class Hindus some co-operating and others not. This is all due to the eager consumption on the part of Indians of all these "apples of discord."

Mr. Horniman tells us very properly the communal question "is the crux of the whole problem of India's salvation and once it is tackled and solved India will be freed". Of course India will be freed! But she never will be free because she loves these "apples" to which I have referred.

And that is why Tory Die Hards are chuckling at this hour. The truth is that no act of Parliament can ever make India free, for precisely as long as she has not—the will to be free.

THE INDIA AIR ROUTE

CHIEF EXPERIENCE IS HOSPITALITY

By Capt. T. Neville Stack A. F. C.

All those who have during recent years essayed a long distance flight to India will have been charmed, as I have been, with the lavish and generous hospitality which is met with all the way from England.

On our flight with the "Blackpool" Spartan mail plane I fell among friends everywhere as, of course, the 5,000 miles route is by now fairly familiar. But the solo flyers in particular—and there is now almost a legion of them —must all have cause for gratitude to many Englishmen in lonely outposts who have pushed out a boat' whereever they landed.

ROMAN FRIEND.

On our recent flight from Blackpool we soon found a generous host in Signor Mattioli at Rome. He is an old friend of [illegible] Editor of "Aviatione" and [illegible]ssagerie". He not only [illegible]out to meet us at the aerodrome, but took charge of all arrangements for ourselves and our Spartan monoplane. He took us to his favourite restaurant where we were introduced to the holy rites of Spaghetti in the making. Few can enter the cook's secred sanctuary where the mysteries of this delicacy are revealed. So it was after midnight before we got to bed at Rome.

Our way took us from Rome through Brindisi to Athens. At Brindisi the Italians not only took pictures of our machine but insisted on presenting us with the negatives and begged only to be alowed to pose on some of the photographs.

ENGLAND'S FRIEND.

Athens is another home from home for me as many is the time I have landed on the Aerodrome at Tatch in the shadow of the mountains. Here Admiral Sir Yani Costa of the Greek Navy drove many miles in to receive us and insisted on our being his guests for the rest of the evening. So it was after midnight once more before we got any sleep. The Admiral is a warm friend of England and during the war years he had served in co-operation with the British Fleet at the Dardenelles and in the Black Sea. He was awarded the high honour of the K. C. M. G. for his good work and he regaled us with many a yarn of his experiences in outwitting the Bolsheviks when assisting the British Navy. We finished the evening with him at midnight in the moonlight gazing on Athens from the shadow of the acropolis on the hill which gives the visitor such a glorious view of the ancient city, of Piraeus, and of the harbour.

ALEPPO AND BAGHDAD

At Aleppo we found ourselves on extra-French territory where altho' we only stopped for fuel after an 800 miles 'hop' from Athens the good Frenchmen insisted on bringing out all their supplies to make us stay to lunch. And so to Baghdad where a night landing caused me a little anxiety until I heard the cheery voices of my old friends of 70 Squadron R. A. F. among whom I had served for four happy years at Himaidi. The men raised quite a cheer when they saw "Blackpool" painted on our monoplane and one or two of them who hailed from Lancashire inscribed their names on our elevators.

We were the guests of 70 Squadron during our two days at Baghdad while all ranks turned out, volunteers to a man, to help my engineer attend to our troubles and get us ready for the air with all speed. I must also acknowledge the many kindnesses received at the hands of Imperial Airways. At all their rest houses down the Persian Gulf we were made more than comfortable, given speedy and ample meals, and their local representatives everywhere played the Good Samaritan to three thirsty and tired aviators all the way to Karachi.

BRITISH BREAKFAST.

At Bushire, Persia, another lone Englishman keeps the flag flying in the person of Mr. R. Jackson. Most pilots know his beautiful old Persian house where he insists on a bath, a meal, and a party of friends on the roof whenever a British machine lands. Mr. Jackson is full of Persian folk lore so this meant another late sitting while we drank cooling drinks on his roof and listened to stories of the old Persia and the new. Mr. Jackson insisted on rising at 3 a.m. with us to drive us to the aerodrome to see us off and he also insisted on our taking a good British breakfast at that early hour which his cook must have been up all night in preparing.

Throughout the journey we have been much impressed with the smooth efficiency of the Aeroshell organisation upon whom we relied for both petrol and oil. From high in the air as we came with a few miles of each aerodrome, we could espie the familiar yellow drums all ready on the aerodrome with a gang of men well drilled in their duties. Hardly had we landed, before they were swarming over the machine to re-fuel us. By the time Customs had been cleared, tanks were full and we were ready for the air with a precision usually only expected from the Royal Air Force.

AT KARACHI.

And now at Karachi we have spent a delightful week with the R A F Depot at Drigh Road where everyone has gone out of his way to entertain us and make our stay comfortable. A week in Karachi to the stranger is a thrill anyway though it is bound to be monotonous to those who have to serve there for long periods. There are few compensations for the officers and men stationed on the edge of the Sind Desert, where life is a round of duties without the thrill of any active service to relieve its monotony. All of them, I feel, would much prefer to be in the thick of things on the Frontier or in Kurdistan. But "they also serve....." and this can be their only consolation.

It is not to be expected that all this hospitality spread out along 5,000 miles of air routes will prevail forever. When air travel becomes an everyday occurrence a great deal of it will inevitably disappear. But to those of us who have been privileged to make the first flights to India in these early years of civil aviation, not the least happy memory when the thrills are forgotten, will be this many sided hospitality which one feels one does so little to earn and can do still less to repay.

Place For Geography In The Bifuracation Scheme

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Academic Council of the University of Bombay has already passed a bifurcation scheme of courses for the Arts, Science and Commerce faculties. Though it is a great improvement on the existing conditions and though several subjects of importance, which were not countenanced hitherto by the University authorities, are now included in the scheme of courses, we feel that proper justice is not yet done to Geography. Ignorant of the subject and its possibilities as several of the members of the Council themselves are, so poorly was the subject taught in their school days, it is not surprising that they wish to shove Geography in some remote corner of College classes and unconsciously do great harm to the Indian student world in general and to the sinews of higher education in particular.

Geography is a veritable Cinderella of the Bombay University. While other younger Universities in India, viz., the Punjab, have recognised its importance long ago and have carried it upto the Intermediate standard already, even to-day our University students know precious little about the description of the mother earth. For well-nigh 5 decades, it was only taught in High Schools or the Matriculation examination, and that too very poorly. It was made the dullest subject in those days, being a 'cram' subject—mere names of places, products etc. only being crammed into their unwilling heads by the so-called teachers. There was no scientific study possible and no physical basis of geography given. History and Geography went hand in hand and the former throve at the expense of the latter. Students scored more marks in History, while Geography was altogether neglected. Then, again, during the regime of the Joint Examination Board, geography teaching was worsened and unscrupulous Heads of High Schools were given chances to certify their school candidates who were really poor in Geography (even Science was a mere Certification subject at the time!) as having passed the Preliminary test. It was only since 1927 that Geography has been restored to its proper dignity at the Matriculation Examination, and the school teaching has been greatly improved—thanks to the style and method of the question papers set by really trained Professors of Geography. Thanks greatly! —yeh o rotpmtde.

But our country cannot be profited by such a scanty provision of geographical knowledge and the subject should be made a compulsory one in the First Year's Class in the college. In the newly prepared Bifurcation Scheme, Geography comes last in the list and that too as an optional subject in the Arts faculty only. In the first place, we do not know whether there is going to be a College or a University examination for this First Year Arts. If it is the former as at present, geography teaching will never progress in Bombay and our future Graduates will not possess any requisite knowledge of the world. Their horizon will be narrow and vision very limited.

One would, therefore, greatly desire that in the new Scheme, Geography is also be included in the Second year's courses either as an alternative to Economics and Civics or to Logic and Mathematics. It must also form part of the programme of the Science courses, and in the First Year Science it must be a compulsory subject or an alternative to Biology at least. Every Science Graduate must know what the resources of his own country are before he can specialise in one or other of the branches of Science. More than the habits and nature of plants and animals, a scientist must know the nature of his whole country, its mineral and other raw wealth, its climatic and other conditions which would be very helpful to him in after-life. Not stopping at the Intermediate stage even, the University must give a chance to the would-be Graduates to specialise in a branch of Geography by allowing it as an optional subject for the B.A. examination.

It is hoped that the Academic Council will reconsider the position of this important subject very carefully and will soon form a special Board of Geographical Studies as well.—Yours, etc.

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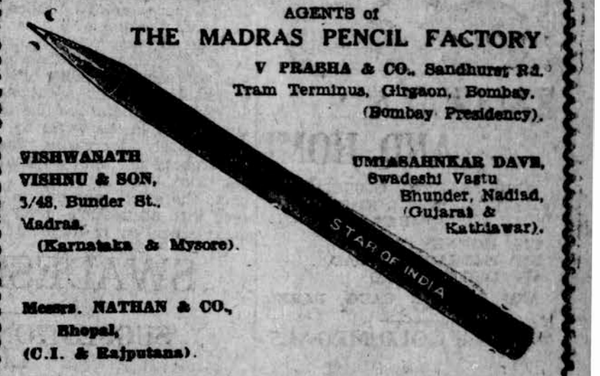

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Ashad, Shood 3, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 3, 1301.
Muslim—Ravilaval, 1351.
Sunrise—6hr. 6m.
Sunset—7hr. 20m.
Hightide—4-57, 13-52.
Lowtide—6-57, 20-01.

Phases of the Moon: 1st quarter 11th July 8h 37m a.m. Full Moon, 18th July, 2h 36m a.m. Last quarter 25th July, 7h 11m a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 7.

Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
S.S. "Comorin" with English mails of June 23, due at 5 p.m.
Harwood League: Green Howards vs. Attached Section, Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 9.

S. S. "Carthage" with foreign mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "Broadway Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empress: "Rio Rita". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Capitol: "Flying High." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Rialto: "Susan Lenox,". Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m.
Pathe: "Street Scene". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Thursday at 3-30 p.m.
Wellington: "Love Parade". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End: "White Devil," Daily at 5-30, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace Talkies: "Stepping Sisters." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

12 noon, gramophone records; 7 p.m. P N Dewoolker's classical and light music; 9 p.m. news in Hindi.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Comorin" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 7th inst.

BOMBAY BULLION MERCHANTS' CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—

6406 patients were treated in the Bombay Bullion Merchants' Charitable Dispensary during the month of June 1932. Besides, 12 injections were given to the patients free of charge.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Yamagata Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 3rd inst. and is due to arrive here on Thursday the 7th idem at Noon.

The Homeward P & O Mail Steamer "Cathay" with the mails from Bombay of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 11 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 2 p. m. the same day.

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'EMERGENCY COUNCIL' OFFICERS JAILED

Sequel To Chowpatty Meeting

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The President and two Secretaries of the 30th "Emergency Council" of the B.P.C.C. who were arrested yesterday evening at Chaupatty for holding a Congress meeting, were convicted today under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act by Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, who sentenced the President to one year's rigorous imprisonment, a fine of Rs. 150, or in default three months more and the two Secretaries each to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The present "War Council" consisted of all Muslim members.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

Deputy-Inspector Chowdhari of the C.I.D., in the course of his evidence stated that he went with his staff to Chaupaty yesterday evening in pursuance of the programme announced by Congress leaflets. The accused arrived in a motor car at about 5-40 p.m. They got down from the car near Wilson College, and then went to the Chaupatty Sands on foot. The first accused carried with him a black flag, while the second and third accused had Congress flags with them. About 25 persons surrounded them, when they reached the place of meeting. Some of them clapped and raised national cries. He immediately arrested the accused, and snatched the flags from their hands.

STATEMENT.

The first accused stated that he was the president. As a Muslim he considered his duty to join the Civil Disobedience movement. As a President, he had convened yesterday a meeting to observe "Political Prisoners Day".

The second and third accused stated that it was the duty of all Indians to join the Congress movement.

The first two accused pleaded "not guilty", while the third accused pleaded "guilty" to the charge.

The Magistrate sentenced them as stated above.

CONGRESSMEN JAILED.

Three other Congressmen, who were also arrested yesterday evening at Chaupatty for attending the Congress meeting, were convicted under Section 17 (1) or Cr. L.A.A. by the same Magistrate, and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Two Youths Jailed For Picketing

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, convicted two Congress pickets for assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly under section 67 of the Special Powers Ordinance of 1932, and sentenced them to six and four months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

The first accused, who was a 24-year old Hindu youth, was arrested yesterday at 11-30 a.m., near the shop of Messrs. Kapadia Bros., Charni Road.

PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY."

Pleading not guilty to the charge, the accused stated that he was going to a hospital to see a friend of his.

The Magistrate sentenced him to six months.

The other accused, who was a 18-year old Hindu, was also arrested for picketing at the same time and place.

The accused stated that he was talking with another person, when he was arrested by the police. It was not true that he was loitering in front of Messrs. Kapadia Brothers' shop.

He was awarded four months' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE ORDER

Hindu Funeral Procession Route

The Commissioner of Police has issued an order to-day under Section 23-1 of the Bombay City Police Act directing that all Hindu funeral processions, starting from whatever part of the city and intending to go to the Sonapur at Queen's Road shall take the route via Thakurdwar Road and Queen's Road

CARRYING LETHAL WEAPON

Hindu Youth Fined

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Hindu youth, arrested by a police constable on the Girgaum Road at Chirabazar, on Sunday last while flourishing a heavy wooden stick was charged with contravening the Police Commissioner's Order against the carrying of lethal weapons.

The defence of the boy was that he was helping to lift a cart which had fallen into a gutter. He had no intention of using the stick for any harmful purpose.

The Magistrate, however, sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 20, in default to suffer imprisonment for seven days.

RUNNING WITH OPEN KNIFE.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Frontier Muslim, who was arrested by a police constable at Cheera Bazar, in a charcoal shop, on Sunday evening, with a big knife, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default, suffer imprisonment for seven days.

The prosecution story was that at four in the evening the police constable on duty, heard cries that a Muslim was running with an open knife on Girgaum Road. The constable chased the Muslim who suddenly got into a Hindu charcoal dealer's shop. The shopkeeper ran away leaving the shop. The Muslim was trying to close the door when the constable arrived and arrested him. The Muslim had some injuries on his left hand and was holding the open knife in his right. The accused was taken to hospital and after treatment was taken to the police lock-up. The accused, in his statement, said that he was assaulted by Hindus in the Girgaum Road and the police constable who arrested him took the knife which was in the hand of another Hindu, and alleged that it was in his.

The Magistrate in passing the sentence said that as the riots are continuing instead of subsiding he had thought of inflicting severe sentences and stop the carrying of knives.

GHATKOPER CONFERENCE ECHO

Two Persons Sent To Jail

A prominent Congressman of Khar, who was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress, held at Ghatkoper, and a prominent leader of Vile-Parle, were convicted yesterday on a charge of breach of Police Order, asking them not to take part in Civil Disobedience movement, and sentenced by the City Magistrate, Bandra, to one year's rigorous imprisonment, a fine of Rs. 100 or in default four months' further imprisonment, and nine months' rigorous imprisonment, a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's further imprisonment respectively.

They were arrested on Sunday afternoon at Ghatkoper.

Six women delegates were also arrested on Sunday of whom two were released unconditionally last night by the Ghatkoper Police.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, July 5.

Previous closing	3.53
To-day's closing	3.55

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, July 5

Previous closing	3.55 5/8
To-day's opening	3.54 1/2
To-day's closing	3.55

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER
New York, July 5.

Previous closing rate	5.92
To-day's opening rate	5.96
Difference	plus .04
To-day's closing rate	5.91
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

July/August	Rs. 171
April/May	Rs. 185

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER
Liverpool, July 5.

Previous closing rate	4.54
To-day's opening rate	4.58
Difference	plus .04
To-day's closing rate	4.42
Difference	—.12

ASSAULT AT KALBADEVI ROAD

Hindu Jailed For Six Months And Fined Rs. 200

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Viswanath Singh Sarojsingh, watchman of the Mahajanwadi was sentenced by Mr. Oscar Brown, to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment, and pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default, suffer a further imprisonment of three months, for assaulting a Muslim on the Kalbadevi Road a month ago.

The prosecution case was that on May 30, the accused with two other watchmen, caught hold of the Muslim who happened to be passing along Kalbadevi Road, and after making sure that he was a Muslim assaulted him with sticks, and also stabbed him in the back. The Muslim managed to escape, and while he was running away towards Girgaum, an officer of the Princess Street police station met him and took him to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

After the treatment the Muslim, accompanied by the Police officer, came to Kalbadevi where the Muslim pointed out the accused as the person who was inciting others to assault him and also took part in assaulting him. The Police officer arrested him.

He was placed in court to-day for trial. Although the complainant failed to identify him in the court as the person who had assaulted him, the evidence given by the Police officer and other witnesses were believed by the Magistrate, and the accused was sentenced as above.

ALLEGED ASSAULTS AT SEWRI

11 Bhayyas Charged

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The case in which Harikar Ramtaphari and ten other Bhayyas, are charged with rioting, attempted murder, and murder, came up for trial, to-day, before Mr. Oscar Brown.

The prosecution story was that the accused and two others who are absconding, assaulted five Muslims at Sewri, on May 19, with 'lathis' and stones. The police went to the spot, and removed the injured persons to the K. E. M. Hospital, where one of them succumbed to his injuries. The police arrested the accused on the spot.

DOCTORS EVIDENCE.

Two doctors of the K. E. M. Hospital gave evidence for the prosecution. One of the doctors said that the Muslim who died had only one outward injury. The base of the skull had been fractured. The injuries that the deceased had sustained were caused by blunt weapons like a stick or stones.

The Magistrate, the prosecutor and the defence counsel went to the place of the incident this evening to get first-hand information of the incident.

The case has been adjourned till to-morrow for further hearing.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

	From 1st April 1932 to 2nd July 1932.
Sterling purchased in India	223,000
Sterling taken over in London	715,000
Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve.	3,750,000
Total	2,812,000

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for 2 crores of six months and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 5th July. Total amounts offered were Rs. 96,00,000 and Rs. 3,34,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 98-2-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99-2-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 3,25,000 and Rs. 1,69,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 3-10-6 and Rs. 3-5-9 per annum respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 12th July 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 15th July.

WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE.

The meeting of the General Council of the Welfare of India League, which was to have been held to-day at 5-45 p.m., has been postponed to Friday, the 15th instant, at 5-45 p.m.

Stray Assaults In The City

(Continued from page 1)

ded. But the Nagpada police accompanied by some Muslim leaders went round and addressed the crowds and persuaded them to return to their homes and not to crowd the streets.

In this connection the police have arrested more than a dozen Hindus.

RAIN AS A DAMPER.

There were stray assaults in the disturbed area throughout the day, but evidently the incessant downpour of rains after nightfall dampened the sprit of hooligans and comparatively few casualties were reported.

Creating Trouble In Mill Area

The Parel area was quiet throughout the day but in evening some Muslim hooligans threw stones at the Jam Mill No. 1 and smashed some window panes. As soon as the police appeared the hooligans took to their heels.

Earlier in the day there was some excitement in Khoja Mohoilla when the Pydhownie police searched two buildings tenanted by Hindus.

A SCARE.

The Muslim residents in the Mohoilla complained that they suspected that stones and other brickbats had been collected in these buildings. The police searched the premises of both buildings thoroughly but did not find any collection of stones or brickbats. On the other hand they found that some of the Hindus in the buildings had Muslim servants and they were pulling on together without any trouble. Later the police also searched a building occupied by Muslims but there also the police did not find stones or missiles collected for the purpose of rioting.

A Muslim was stoned at Khetwadi by some Hindus and was slightly injured. A victoria driver was similarly belaboured in Old Hanuman Lane about 9 p.m.

EARLIER.

At about 11-15 a.m. Chapsy Devji, a grain dealer of Ghatkopar, was going along Musjid Road when he was stabbed in the back by a Muslim. Police constables, who were eye-witnesses to the crime, chased the assailant and arrested him.

Another Hindu was stabbed in Khoja Street about the same time. The injured persons were removed to hospitals.

IN SONAPUR LANE.

Hindus and Muslims residing in Sonapur Lane started pelting stones at each other at about 8 a.m. The Princess Street Police, on getting information of the trouble, hurried to the spot and dispersed the crowd of rioters. The police arrested five Muslims and three Hindus.

A fight between Hindus and Muslims took place in the morning in 3rd Agyari Lane. The trouble started when two Muslims were assaulted by Hindus.

The news soon spread and crowds of Hindus and Muslims assembled at street corners and started pelting stones at each other. The police appeared on the scene and dispersed the rioters with a lathi charge.

Stray assaults started in various parts of the City from early morning. A Mahomedan who was passing from the corner of Suklaji Street and Grant Road was assaulted by Hindus. He was taken to the J.J. Hospital and discharged after treatment.

DEATH IN HOSPITAL.

Mahomed Ali Sheikh Ahmed died this morning at the Congress Free Hospital. He had received severe injuries on May 17 near the junction of Khoja Street and Sand hurst Road, where he was assaulted by some Hindus and removed to the Congress Hospital. His body has been removed to the morgue.

A Mahomedan, who was passing along Chinchpokli Bridge, was stoned by Hindus. He was taken to the K.E.M. Hospital and discharged after treatment.

OVER CROWDED COURT AND QUICK REMAND APPLICATIONS

Once again the court room of Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate appointed to try riot cases was crowded to overflowing. The yard in front of the room was full of eager crowds.

Special police arrangements were made to see that more visitors did not get into the court. Mr. Brown quickly disposed of the cases by granting the police requests for remand of the accused to jail custody.

Seventeen Hindus arrested on Monday by the Maharbawri police were placed first and remanded to police custody till July 9.

The police in their application stated that the first nine accused were arrested at Khetwadi and Islampura for taking part in the rioting of yesterday. The latter eight were arrested at Khetwadi for throwing stones on Muslim pedestrians on Khetwadi Main Road.

Tried To Shoot An Inspector

"Yusuf Ibrahim", the man who tried to shoot at Inspector Paul on Sunday night at the J. J. Hospital Corner, again figured in the Court in a remand application made by Inspector Shirazi.

In applying for a further remand of Alimgul Azimkhan and four others, who were arrested last month in connection with a robbery case where a furniture merchant was relieved of Rs. 350/- at the point of revolver, the police stated that they had been searching for one Rustum, who is suspected to be one of the members of the party who robbed the Merchant. Rustum was absconding all these days.

Yusuf Ibrahim, who was arrested by Inspector Paul and detained in the J. J. Hospital for treatment of the gunshot wound, was identified by the complainant as Rustum. Rustum gave a false name as Ibrahim just to avoid further implication in another case.

The police further stated that all the six accused were also suspected to be members of the party which went to an oil merchant's shop a few days ago in the Lamington Road section and relieved the clerk of the shop of Rs. 300/- at the point of a revolver and escaped in a taxi.

The magistrate granted the application and remanded the accused to jail custody till July 19.

Murder Suspects

Shardul Ahmadi and another Muslim, arrested by the Dongri Police yesterday were produced before Mr. Brown this morning. The accused are suspected to be connected with a murder case during the recent riots in the Dongri area. The accused were remanded to police custody till July 19.

Ramji Chandu and five other Hindus, arrested last night on Falkland Road by the Lamington Road police, were produced and remanded to police custody till July 19.

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A Story that seethes to overflowing with humanness that saturates modern marriage!

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1932

WHERE DO WE COME IN?

By no means the least intriguing statement made by Sir Samuel Hoare during the last debate on India in the Commons was that the new constitutional procedure that is now proposed to supersede the R. T. C. method was "particularly desired by the Princes". It may be presumed that the Princes knew beforehand of the change of procedure, though the Government did not care to take the public into their confidence, not even the Consultative Committee which is supposed to function as a link between the public and the Government. As the above statement of Sir Samuel has not been contradicted or modified by the Princes, it is to be inferred that the Princes share with the Government the responsibility for the reactionary change in the constitutional procedure. That responsibility is deepened by the fact that they did not breathe a word to the Indian public about the change they asked for from the British Government.

PURDAH NEGOTIATIONS

Such purdah negotiations between the Government and the Princes may now be a regular feature under the new procedure. the people who are most concerned in the Federal scheme, knowing nothing of the negotiations till final decisions are reached by the Government. The Princes. we are further told by Sir Samuel "preferred at present to start conversations immediately with the Viceroy, and, possibly later, they might wish to send a delegation to London." In either case they would negotiate with the Government behind the purdah without the day-to-day co-operation with the delegates of British India as was possible under the R. T. C plan. It would almost appear as if they were about to federate with the Government rather than the people of India. Or are the tactics of Government and the Princes indicative of their plans to work as allied parties in the Federation against the people of the country? That is, at any rate, the suspicion they have raised in the minds of many observant people.

NOT THE GHOST OF A CHANCE

The suspicion is strengthened by the latest report that while Government would give the Princes the option to accept or reject their Federal scheme they would not give the same option to British India. But both Government and the Princes will do well to realise that there are limits to their joint capacity to foist unwanted proposals on the people. They may succeed in carrying on secret negotiations, in scrapping the R. T. C. plan, in dividing the constitutional spoils between themselves but they cannot make the people accept and work a Federation or any system which is not acceptable to British India. And no scheme has the ghost of a chance of being acceptable to the people unless at every stage of its making their accredited representatives confer openly with the Princes and the Government on all vital matters on terms of equality.

PLEDGE OF 1917

By incessantly stating or suggesting that all parties concerned are pledged to the principle of Federation, Government are making an insidious attempt to sidetrack the essential idea of central responsibility and to regard Federation with the Princes as the essential idea, as if central responsibility were impossible without such Federation. This is an entirely wrong view, though it may admirably suit the interests, which Sir Samuel Hoare represents, to hold up central responsibility till Government's allies, the Princes, are pleased to join the Federation. Everybody knows that under the Declaration of August 1917, apart from other compelling considerations, the Government are bound to concede full responsible Government to what is now British India, irrespective of the wishes of the Princes in the matter or their part in that Government.

WILL NEVER CONSENT

It is true that the people of India in the Provinces as well as in the States, have welcomed an all-India Federal scheme if it is democratic enough and possible of realisation at an early date. But they will never consent to indefinite delay in enforcing an all-India scheme nor will they ever allow responsible Government in British India to be made conditional on the Princes being a party to it. The people in the States themselves will not countenance any such subterfuge. The Princes and the Government should beware of continually flouting the wishes and vital interests of the masses of India.

Separation A "Wash-Out"

The Brayne report only confirms the general opinion held on the question of the separation of Sind. The problem has to be considered not from a Hindu or a Muslim point of view, but dispassionately and in the interests of the great majority of Sindhis themselves. The demand for the separation of Sind has come from the European business houses and the rich Muslim Zamindars who wield almost feudal powers in that province. While these landlords want to be separated from the Bombay Presidency they are unwilling to tax themselves for the purpose. though the deficit in the very beginning is likely to be Rs. 97.4 lakhs as against an income of 132.42 lakhs. The administrative expenditure alone in Sind is estimated at Rs. 232 lakhs, which leaves a gap between it and the income of 50 lakhs. As the report states even the most drastic retrenchments are not likely to make up the deficit, while the sources of revenue are so limited. Things are not likely to improve for some years to come and even the strongest supporters of separation are unable to suggest a way out of the difficulty.

IN 1945

Mr. Brayne calculates that the Barrage may possibly show a surplus in the year 1945-46 of about Rs. 92 lakhs, but this will only enable the Province to balance its budget. It will be unable to do anything more in the way of improving education, sanitation, or medical relief. The worst of it is that Sind has mainly to depend for its income on its land revenue and there are no industries worth mentioning. Surely Sind is not always going to remain a purely agricultural province for want of funds to develop her industries. Any question of subvention from either the Bombay Presidency or the Central Government to make up the deficits in the annual budgets must be summarily ruled out, because they themselves are well-nigh bankrupt and it is preposterous to increase the incidence of taxation in Sind, for the luxury of separation. It must be noted that the big landlords who are straining every nerve to separate themselves from the Bombay Presidency have shown not the slightest willingness to tax themselves for the object they have at heart, and it is unthinkable that others should be penalised on their account. What is more, Sind is too small and comparatively unimportant a province. even after it begins to blossom with the help of the Sukkur Barrage waters, to have a separate administration for itself with its costly paraphernalia India is too poor to indulge in such luxuries at the present time.

THE ONLY QUESTION

Unfortunately for the whole controversy both Hindus and Muslims of Sind have discussed the problem from their particular angles, with the result that a considerable amount of prejudice has been imported into it. The only question is whether separation is likely to better the lot of the people of Sind and whether all this extra expenditure is justified in the circumstances. It has to be noted that the estimates framed by Mr. Brayne provide for no expansion in any direction. Are we to understand that the Sindhis are going to stagnate after separating themselves from the Bombay Presidency? Separation will neither help Hindus nor Muslims, though it might help landlords to aggrandise themselves at the expense of the people. It is unthinkable that Bombay can help Sind in any way, for its exchequer is empty and is likely to remain so for years to come. We are afraid Mr. Brayne is too optimistic in his estimates of income from the Sukkur Barrage scheme even after the lapse of a decade for, we know from our experience that the irrigation schemes in the Presidency hardly bring in one per cent to the Government, in spite of their enormous outlay on them. It is better to be cautious in such matters and past events amply prove that it is neither prudent nor safe to depend on irrigation schemes and the exuberant estimates of income prepared by the officials. Sind wants more money for Lower Sind Canals, and she is not likely to get it unaided. All these and many other things militate against the separation of Sind and its constitution into an independent administration and the Sind Zamindars would do well to devote their attention to more immediate and fruitful activities.

SUICIDAL POLICY

The motion moved by Mr. Thomas for the imposition of duties up to a hundred per cent on imports from the Free State for the recovery of the annuities was adopted by the Commons on Monday by 223 votes to 31. Mr. Maxton's warning that if the Government's policy was put into effect it would be the poorest people of Britain whose incomes would be affected, as Irish foodstuffs were mainly consumed by the British worker, had no effect on the huge Tory phalanx. The imposition of heavy duties on Irish imports means adding to the taxation burdens of the British working class "to pay land annuities to the British bondholders." This is a suicidal policy but the champions of Capitalism who now crowd the benches at Westminster are little concerned with the ultimate effect on the British working class of this policy of waging an economic war with the Free State.

Mr. de Valera has, however, improved his position and indicated his readiness to negotiate on honourable terms by setting aside the disputed sums pending arbitration. Mr. Thomas admitted during the debate in the Commons that he had learnt officially of this step taken by the Free State President. But he persisted in holding the view that "even at this stage" the British Government would agree to arbitration but it must be by an Empire court. This stubborn attitude is bound to imperil the chances of solving the Anglo-Irish dispute amicably. It only strengthens Mr. de Valera's position.

LESSON OF SIAM

The King of Siam having formally signed the democratic constitution of his country, the revolution may be said to be complete and to have achieved the end that the revolutionaries had in view. It does not seem likely that there will be any attempt at a counter-revolution. The revolution in Siam is one of the most peaceful known to history, the credit for it being due nearly as much to the wisdom of the King as to the peaceful methods of the people. Absolute monarchs who have still survived the march of democracy may learn from this a great lesson, useful to themselves and to the people whose trustees they claim to be so long as the trust is allowed to continue. Where evolutionary reform is long arrested by vested interests, revolutions are inevitable; but it is to the interest of all concerned to see that the revolutions are peaceful. Obviously the best course is for absolute monarchs to prevent revolutions by hastening evolutionary reform.

"NATIONAL" GOVERNMENT'S NEW INDIAN POLICY

Rallying The Princes To Delay Reforms

(From Our Own Correspondent)
(BY AIR MAIL)

LONDON, June 25.

The British government is now confronted not only with a European crisis, but with an Irish crisis and an Indian crisis. Each of these is the direct and inevitable result of Imperialism. The financial crisis which the British Government is endeavouring to solve is at present centred round Lausanne where with its officials and still more with its secret manoeuvres and schemes. it is attempting to negotiate with other Powers. The Irish crisis will not be solved in a month. In this her main weapon is the power by tariffs to hit the Free State trade, but the Irish people in their long struggle for freedom have endured without flinching worse ills than reduced exports. They have a great goal in view—a goal of a united and free Ireland and they are bound to win ultimately because they are stubborn fighters.

HOARE'S DELUSION

The Indian crisis is the greatest of all for the British government, and unfortunately it is still dragging its slow length along. Sir Samuel Hoare has charged the Congress with seeking to wear down the Government by arrogance but far-seeing people here, who manage to keep an unprejudicial view, point out to the Great Moghul that it is precisely the converse that is true.

IN NO HURRY

Meanwhile the constitution part of the programme labours heavily. The plan to pack the "reformed" councils with the docile friends of Britain, to wit the Princes, is showing signs of taking shape, but even here matters do not seem to run smoothly. The more reactionary Princes, blind to the signs of the times, fear lest participation in the Councils might, by some reflex movement, affect their own despotic conclaves. And in the present time of 'revolution' the Princes are hoping to remain untouched.

But the main difficulty is with the franchise. It is not enough that the Lothian Committee should have devised a franchise as fantastic as anything in the "Mikado" opera. There is already trouble with the sectarian Moslems, whom the Imperialists here hope to secure to their cause. These people, it would seem, demand more than the traditional thirty pieces of silver. Like the Ulster men before them, they understand how sorely Imperialism needs their help. They are, therefore, raising their price according to the situation. The haggling continues to persist and its nature is manifest in the letters His Highness the Aga Khan and others have written to the "Times."

APATHETIC BRITISH PUBLIC

As regards the 'dual policy' and the game now set afoot by the 'national' Government of delaying Indian 'reforms', naturally, the British people, even apart from Press propaganda which extols this policy see little incongruity in it. The reason for this attitude is obvious, since in their own constitution they have still retained in words and in substance the unmistakable traces of the Norman conquest. Those who have never met in free convention to fix the frame-work of their own government are little likely to imperil their profits by conferring that right on a "subject" people. They rationalise their selfishness by pretending that Indians are unfit for freedom and that they are divided by race and language.

WANDERING IN THE DARK

The fact of the matter is that, alike in principle and in argument, British imperialists are wandering confusedly like creatures of the night bewildered at the dawn of day. They are, therefore, utilising the recent Bombay riots as an instance of the grotesque nature of the Indian demand for self-government. In this game they are being supported by their allies in India. It is no good shutting our eyes to the fact that the British press and consequently the British public are more hostile than ever to the demand of our people for genuine Swaraj. The British public now will be less open to arguments, but more prone to credit the fantastic theory of British trusteeship.

APPEAL TO REASON IMPOSSIBLE

The recent history of Ireland shows that the issue of Indian freedom will in no case be decided at the court of reason. It will be settled only by expediency. It was not by reasoning that Britain acceded to the freedom of America or of Ireland. The two nations attained freedom because the British ruling class realised that to accept the defeat was the lesser of the two evils. So it will ultimately happen with India. Not moral principles but money interests always decide the fate of imperialist policy.

Notes of the Day

British Labour And India.

It is as well that the Independent Labour Party has decided to go its own way and to secede from the Parliamentary Labour Party. That ought to have been done long ago. It is becoming plainer every day that the ideals and programme of the Parliamentary Labour Party have become crystallised and we shall not be surprised if in a few years there is a complete fusion between the Independent Liberals and the Labour Party. Mr. Maxton thinks in his manifesto that India should devote equal attention to economic independence as well as political. Unless India secures her political independence it will be difficult for her to make herself economically independent. In India more than in any other country, political freedom has become a prime necessity before any progress can be made in other directions, for in the present circumstances it is hopeless to look for any change.

Characteristic Cant.

Lord Irwin's speech in the Lords, when the Indian war payment of £13,600,000 came in for discussion, was characteristic of the sickly cant for which he is so notorious. There was no friend of India in either House of Parliament and while they all wept profusely at this country's magnificent help to Great Britain they had not the slightest compunction in forcing on it this unjust and heavy liability. Lord Irwin heaved a sigh of relief at the settlement of a 15 year old dispute, and paid his stock tribute to the "ingenuity" of the officials. But how does it benefit India, though we know that in these days of deficit budgets Great Britain would never have shouldered the burden, if India could be forced to pay? For all this we are asked to be grateful to the bureaucracy. Have these men no sense of humour?

Muslim Nationalist Daily.

It is very gratifying to learn that the "Mussalman," the Nationalist tri-weekly. edited by Mr. Mujibar Rahman is to be published daily from Friday next. The "Mussalman" has for the last several years represented the fast growing nationalist section of the Muslims, its special feature being its complete identification with the interests of the Muslim masses and relentless exposure of certain individuals seeking personal advancement by exploiting communal prejudices. It has been a staunch supporter of adult franchise and joint electorates and has done much to popularise nationalism among the Muslims of India. As a daily it will be even more effective in its propaganda and is therefore a most welcome addition to the Nationalist Press at this critical juncture.

Close Liquor Shops.

It is surprising that the authorities have not yet issued orders to close all liquor shops in the city, though it is a week since the renewal of disturbances in an unrestrained manner. Having seen the danger of delays in taking measures of this kind they should no longer hesitate to close liquor shops. It is not enough to tackle hooligans, it is necessary also to prevent excitable persons from becoming hooligans under the influence of liquor. A drunken man may easily do a lot of mischief which normally he would never have done.

Amazing Sentences.

Shrimatis Vidyavati and Durgeshanandini, the Chairwoman and the General Secretary respectively of the Reception Committee of the Meerut District Provincial Conference, have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each and also a fine of Rs 500 and in default to further imprisonment for six months. Sentences like this for technical political offences are against all sense of proportion and are most likely to defeat their own purpose. If the ladies are Satyagrahis they will only be thankful for the suffering. But the influence of their suffering and the injustice done to them on millions of their countrymen is not calculated to ease the present political tension.

ENDEAVOURING TO BRIDE THE GULF

MacDonald's Task At Lausanne

LONDON, July 5.

Lausanne.—Still endeavouring to bridge the gulf between the French demands and the German offers, Mr. MacDonald interviewed von Papen for an hour and a quarter this afternoon but afterwards stated that opposing theses were still far apart and he did not see how he would be able to leave Lausanne on Thursday.—Reuter.

SEPTEMBER SESSION OF LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

Indian Representatives Nominated

SIMLA, July 5.

The following Communique is issued:—

The representatives of India at the September session of the Assembly of the League of Nations will be His Highness the Aga Khan, Sir Denys Bray, and Sir Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pattani, with Sir Jehangir Cooverjee Coyajee and the Hon. Mr. Bijay Kumar Basu as substitute delegates.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE

SIMLA, July 5.

The Government of India have nominated Mr. M. L. Pasricha, Postmaster-General, Central Provinces, and Mr. P. J. Edmunds, Director of Wireless, as their delegates to the International Telegraph and Wireless Conference which is being held this year at Madrid. The delegates will sail early in August and the Conference begins in the first week of September.

The Conference which is held once in every five years, is likely to last two months.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

Only 36 hours is left, or was on Monday, to solve the deadlock at Lausanne as Mr. MacDonald had to leave for London on Tuesday evening. It is not enough.

* * *

Mr. MacDonald will have to come back. And we shouldn't be surprised if Sir John Simon takes another dramatic flight to Lausanne. Our view is that the deadlock should continue for at least another week if these statesmen are to play their parts properly.

* * *

The Viceroy has nominated Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer as leader of the Legislative Assembly. Another stride in the progress of Indianisation of the official machine or the officialisation of the Indian machine—you can judge for yourself.

* * *

The latest development of the National Government's Tariff policy is an increase on the duty on foreign razor blades. As every second man in Britain has to use razor blades this will be a nice daily reminder of what tariffs mean. Thank God we shall still be able to get a good German blade in India for two annas or less.

* * *

It's curious that our remark yesterday that India would continue to supply Britain with gold as long as the price doesn't slump, should be followed by a rise in the price of bullion in the British market. The patriotic bullion merchants and brokers are getting ready to make further sacrifices. But these transactions take place quietly now far from the madding crowd round about the Bullion Exchange.

* * *

"It is just this pachydermatous mentality of official busybodies which is responsible for the mess the world is in today."

It is with fear and trembling for our own delicate skin that we reproduce this awful exhibition of contempt for a constituted authority, which appeared in yesterday's Bori Bunder Bosh.

* * *

It is gratifying to record, on the authority of Bori Bunder, a "steady decline in Congress influence.' We mention it in case some hundreds of arrests during the past few days might have made you feel apprehensive that Hoare's policy is not functioning.

* * *

A member pointed out that the speaker was without his cap.

Mr. Tairsee explained that he had lost his cap and added: "Some people are more careful about my cap, than about their own heads." (Laughter).

The Mayor: It is only a question of respect for the House."

Nero fiddling while Rome was burning is a poor second to the frivoling of our Corporation while the City is in the throes of destruction.

* * *

Their Lordships held him guilty of contempt of Court and inflicted the following punishment:—"We record our grave disapproval of his action."

Mr. Shamlal stood up and thanked the Court stating "I bow to your ruling."

With apologies, we should say, to the late Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan.

* * *

From our Post-Bag:—

"It is exceedingly presumptuous in me to send you this article for to you for publication."

Not at all. Forgive our presumption in consigning it to the W. P. B. and appropriating the 1 anna stamp for return. The postage has been increased to 1 anna 3 pies.

"I enclose an article for publication. You are at liberty to make such minor alterations to it as seem to you advisable, and to give it a title and sub-titles. I regret that it must be published anonymously. I am an Englishman, and you may say "By an Englishman", or some such thing."

We shall say "Some Such Thing"—if we publish it.

"I am not enclosing the usual stamped envelope for return of the article, because I do not want it back in any case."

But we would have liked to have the stamps in any case also.

DIFFICULTIES OF LEGAL INTERPRETATION

RIDDLE OF SECTION 162, CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

(BY S. G. VELINKAR, Bar-at-Law.)

II.*

Let us consider if any grave hardship can ordinarily come to the accused by including him in the words "any person" in S. 162. If the statement made by him amounted to a confession, that is to say, the admission of any incriminating circumstance upon which the prosecution relies, then such a statement would be excluded by S. 25 or 26 of the Indian Evidence Act. (See I.L.R. 6. Bom 34 and I.L.R. 19, Bom. 363). It is now held by nearly all the High Courts that S. 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure does not override the special provisions of the Indian Evidence Act contained in sections 27 (See I.L.R. 54, Mad 974) where all the important cases are collected, by the application of the maxim 'Generalia specialibus non derogant.' One of the main surviving difficulties would be that he cannot prove that he gave the same explanation immediately he was arrested by the police. It thus becomes a matter of balancing the possible cases in which the accused may be benefited with those in which he would be prejudiced on the construction of S. 162 put upon it by the Madras and Bombay High Courts.

SENSIBLE BOMBAY AND MADRAS VIEW.

In my opinion if the point of view is the protection of the interests of the accused, then the construction put upon the section by the Madras High Court and by the Bombay High Court would, in most cases, be more advantageous to the interest of the accused. For, after all, what is the inference to be drawn from the fact that he gave the same explanation to the police at the time of arrest as he is giving to the Court before whom he is tried. And what is its real worth? It only means that he has been consistent in his explanation and that his present explanation is not an after-thought. But even a liar can be consistent. It is like attempting to corroborate an accomplice by proving that he made the same statement to other persons on previous occasions. As to this it has been remarked in 'Reg. V. Malapa' 11, Bom. H. C. Reports 196 at 198' as follows: The force of any corroboration by means of previous consistent statements must evidently depend upon the truth of the proposition that he who is consistent deserves to be believed. If that proposition be not universally true what becomes of the virtue of previous consistent statements? One may persistently, adhere to falsehood once uttered if there is a motive for it."

In the great majority of cases, such a position is unlikely to arise. In the cases in which it does arise and the evidence is excluded the harm done will not be very serious. It will only deprive the accused of the benefit of the proposition that he who is consistent deserves to be believed, a proposition of which it cannot be asserted that it is universally true. On the other hand, incalculable harm might come to an accused person if the Police were allowed to state as was done in the lower court in the case in '33 Bombay Law Reporter 395,' I have referred to above, that the story told by the accused in the magistrate's court was entirely different from that related to the police in the course of the investigation. It is common knowledge that out of sheer fright or under bad advice, or thoughtlessly, accused persons make false statements to the Police when arrested. It is the experience of Advocates that the effect on the minds of Court and Juries of showing that an entirely different explanation was given to the Police from that given before them is very damaging. On the other hand, the effect of showing that the same account was given at the earliest opportunity is not proportionately as beneficial.

"FORCED AND UNREASONABLE" CONSTRUCTION.

The two referring judges in the Full Bench case in Madras recognized that the literal and plain meaning of the expression "any person" cannot exclude an accused but argued that to construct S. 162 as intended to include statements by accused persons is a forced and unreasonable construction whose only merit that it is literal is discounted by the context in which the words occur. Riley J. in the leading judgment of the Full Bench, refutes this line of reasoning by observing as follows: "with very great respect I do not understand how a literal interpretation of the section can be a forced interpretation" and proceeds to show that the context in which the words occur is not repugnant to the literal construction of the words. Much thought has been bestowed by the learned judges of the different courts on the point and strong arguments have been urged in support of both sides of the controversy. Nothing will be gained by adding other arguments for either side. The remedy lies with the legislature. In the meantime, I have endeavoured to point out the well known and universal canon of the interpretation of statutes which requires that it is the duty of the courts to give effect to the plain words of the statute and ignore all considerations of hardship. 'Extreme cases make bad law and the legislature does not aim at providing for such cases.

OTHER OBSCURE POINTS.

But there are several other points connected with the interpretation of S. 162 which are either obscure or have created doubts and difference of opinion in the various High Courts which require to be clarified when the amendment of that section is undertaken. I shall proceed to indicate these.

1. In Clause (1) of S. 162 the opening words are "No statement made by any person 'to a police officer, etc." Are the words "to a police officer" to be construed strictly? Is a statement made 'within the hearing of a police officer' but 'not to the police officer directly,' intended to fall within the terms of this section?

This point arose in the case of 'Shaikh Kaleshah V.' Emperor 33 Cr. L. J. 132. A boy was murdered. The accused took the Police next day to where the jewels of the boy were hidden and at the time of the discovery of the jewels made a long statement to certain neighbours in the presence of the Police. The question was whether such a statement fell within the purview of Sec. 162 of the Cr. P. C. and it was held that it did. The point had not been raised in any previous case and had to be decided by a bench of the Madras High Court for the first time, and judicial opinions may differ.

(2) The following words in the same clause are "in the course of an investigation under this chapter". What is the true meaning of these words and the spirit of the legislature?. This point arose in the case of Emperor V. Jehangir Cama 29 Bom. L. R. 996. What happened there was that at the instance of the District Magistrate an inspector of the C.I.D. conducted a confidential inquiry in regard to certain charges of bribery against a Deputy Collector and during the course of the inquiry took down the statements of certain witnesses and submitted a report. Thereafter the Government of Bombay granted sanction for the prosecution of the Deputy Collector. A complaint was then lodged by the Inspector of Police before the District Magistrate who ordered the Inspector to hold an investigation under Sec. 155 (2) of the Cr. P. C. in regard to the very same allegations which formed the subject matter of the confidential inquiry. During this investigation the Inspector recorded the statements of the very same witnesses. At the trial the statements taken down in the confidential inquiry were made use of. Madgavker J. remarked "the practical result of questions on these statements, was to nullify the provisions of Sec. 162; and these provisions had been deliberately enacted by the legislature and are entitled to respect not merely in the letter but also in the spirit so long as the section remains unamended."

CLARIFICATION NECESSARY.

If the object of the legislature is to exclude the use of statements made to the Police save as provided by Sec. 162, namely to contradict a witness called for the prosecution at the trial, then it would follow that in a case like the above statements made at the confidential inquiry should also be governed by the provision of Sec. 162. In the case reported in 33 Cr. L. J. 138 decided by the Calcutta High Court it was held that in certain cases the first information may be recorded even in the course of an investigation by a Police officer. But in such cases it is from that information investigation begins into the cognizable offence divulged by the information. If prior to that a statement was made to the Police and recorded in the station diary it is not affected by Sec. 162 and can be admitted in evidence. This no doubt is the correct legal position on the words of the section as they stand but to adopt the reasoning of Madgavker J. it is not within the spirit of the section and the point ought to be clarified.

(To Be Continued.)

*The previous article appeared on the 5th instant.

WESTERN LIBERALS DENOUNCE HOARE'S REACTIONARY PLANS

(Continued from page 1)

ference the Federal Structure Committee should be given the authrity and status to negotiate terms of agreement on all subjects and these should form the basis of the final proposals to be placed before Parliament by His Majesty's Government. The Council feel that if such a procedure had been proposed, there need not have been even a further stage of the conferring on the part of the Joint Parliamentary Committee with a small body of Indian representatives as now proposed before the bill is framed.

A SUSPICIOUS PLAN.

5. The Council note with some relief that it is proposed to introduce a single bill in Parliament embodying proposals both for autonomous provinces and an All-India Federation. But the interval between the actual inauguration of the Federation and the confinment of autonomy on the provinces is likely to be unduly prolonged if Federation is made dependent upon Indian States being "prepared actually to federate" and on the condition that "the proposal to be laid before Parliament to this end must be complete in all its essentials".

The Council consider this plan as unnecessarily vague and calculated to give rise to suspicions regarding Governments intentions for the early inauguration of an All-India Federation with responsibility at the Centre. In the opinion of the Council, any scheme which lacks in effect a practical simultaneity in the introduction of reforms in the centre and the provinces is bound to prove fatal to the successful working of the future constitution.

6. In the face of the Secretary of State's pronouncement which the Council consider as extremely disappointing and in view of the procedure which is now announced which the Council have to reject as unacceptable the Council urge upon the Executive of the All-India National Liberal Federation to recommend to the Federation to reconsider the whole position of the Liberal Party in regard to all further stages of the constitutional enquiry and to take such further action as they may deem necessary.

ORDINANCES CONDEMNED.

6. The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association enter their emphatic protest against the action of the Governor-General in renewing the Ordinances promulgated in January last. Whilst the scope and extent of the areas within which the consolidated Ordinance is made operative are restricted for the present, the Council cannot conceal their repugnance to continued administration of the country by means of drastic measures promulgated by the Executive.

The Council note that Government have seen their way to drop some of the unnecessarily severe provisions which existed in the former Ordinances. But the special powers now assumed are no less stringent and equally capable of encroaching on the personal liberties of citizens irrespective of their political creed. It was the duty of the Government to obtain the necessary special powers from the Legislature, if, in their opinion, a state of emergency continued to exist which warranted the use of such powers.

Government's failure to approach the Legislature in this respect, as is contemplated at least by the spirit, if not the letter, of section 72 of the Government of India Act, is, in the opinion of the Council, not calculated to enhance respect for laws and for methods of constitutional government. The action of the Government in renewing the Ordinances, accompanied as it is by the reactionary pronouncement of the Secretary of State regarding the change in the constitutional procedure, will inevitably tend to greater embitterment of feeling and stand definitely in the way of a speedy restoration of normal conditions in the country.

POONA ANJUMAN WELCOMES HOARE'S STATEMENT

POONA, July 5.

Th leading Moslems of the Poona Cantonment and City met at the office of Anjuman Eitthade Islam, under the chairmanship of Khan Bahadur S. Jan Mahomed on Monday evening and passed the following resolution:—That this Anjuman Eittthad-e-Islam warmly welcomes the announcement made by Sir Samuel Hoare in connection with the grant of Provincial Autonomy as a distinct advance towards the establishment of the new constitution. The Anjuman hopes that the final bill submitted by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament will provide for all the essential safeguards comprising the fourteen points of Mr. Jinnah.

The resolution was proposed by Adam Haji Oomar and was seconded by Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur and was unanimously passed.—A. P.

MARATHI STAGE CELEBRITIES IN NIZAM'S COURT

Sawai Gandharva Apologizes To Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Deccan), July 2.

The curtain was rung down on the case in which two prominent celebrities on the Marathi stage—Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar and Sawai Gandharva—figured as parties. The case which caused a flutter amongst the Indian theatre world and was looked to with considerable interest ended in Sawai Gandharva (Mr. R. G. Kundolker) expressing regret to Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar and withdrawing all the defamatory allegations he had made against her in a previous court affair. The suit was marked as settled out of court.

It will be recalled that Sawai Gandharva was one of the actors in the Nutan Sangit Vidyalaya, the well known Marathi Operatic Company owned by Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar and her sisters. While the company was in Nizam's State, Sawai Gandharva, brought an attachment before judgment for the recovery of his wages during the staging of a drama. Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar launched the present prosecution against her former employee charging him with defamation.

Sawai Gandharva expressed regret for his action and withdrew all defamatory statements made. The court granting permission the case was settled out of court.

NOT IN THE "SACRED GANGES" CAST

Mrs. Suhasani Nambiar writes to say that the statement in the Indian Studio Notes in the evening edition of the "Chronicle" of July 4 that her services had been secured by Mr. Nanda for his film the "Sacred Ganges" is not correct.

INDIAN NATIONAL THEATRE

Will Stage "Hamlet"

At 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. to-night, Bombay is to see the intial performance by the company of All-Indian Players, assembled and rehearsed by J. Grant Anderson, during the past weeks. "Hamlet" is the opening attraction, and this is a play that is no stranger to Bombay.

It has been played here many times, and always to an enthusiastic audience; but this is the first time it has been performed in English, by an Indian cast—and therefore the occasion is one of unusual interest. Mr. Anderson himself will play Hamlet a part in which he was seen at the Opera House in December, 1929. For Ophelia, he has Gracia Devi, an actress well-known in Calcutta whose first Bombay appearance this is. She is also a singer of repute, and we shall from the opportunity of hearing her sing, as there are several songs in the part of Ophelia; old English Traditional songs, that were written in Shakespeare's time, and which have been passed on, vocally for years, and it is only recently that an enterprising musician has thought of setting them down. Another sweet-voiced singer, well-known to Bombay is playing the Queen, in the person of Sunalini Devi. Her emotional powers should find adequate expression in her role as the Queen of Denmark.

The villainous King is played by Mubarak—whose first stage appearance is to-night though he has a list of villainous characters to his credit on both the Talking and Silent Screen. A confrere of his, from the films, Prithviraj will be seen in the heroic role of Laertes. Prithviraj has played in many English plays, during his College days in Peshawar and Lahore, but has not appeared in Bombay in the Flesh hitherto. Replete with studio technique, these two filmstars have not found it so very difficult to imbile the somewhat different technique of the stage. Another twenty enthusiastic artists, both ladies and Gentleman, are in support; and plus an able orchestra under the guidance of J. P. Da Costa, well-known in Musical circles here; new a painted scenery, entirely new costumes, properties, furniture, etc., and made recently in the Opera House—Bombay is promised an artistic treat to-night—that has not come her way for some time.

INDIANS LOSE TO NOTTS BY 224 RUNS

Another Poor Score In Second Innings

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 5.

The match between Nottinghamshire and Indian Cricket team which commenced on Saturday, ended to-day in a win for Nottinghamshire by 224 runs. Following are the final scores: Nottinghamshire 188 and 288. All-India 125 and 127.

Indians began disastrously today. Wazir Ali who was not out yesterday left for no addition to the score, being dismissed by Larwood in his first over, and Amarsingh, mis-timing an in-swinger from Voce, was out at 46.

Naoomal and Marshall then put on 21 runs for the sixth wicket. Naoomal when 31 was held by Larwood at backward point off Voce. His innings lasted an hour and a half. Marshall was clean-bowled by Arthur Staples for 22 and Sam Staples dismissed Limbdi and Nissar for 12 and 2 respectively.

Lall Singh hit up 28 in 20 minutes and remained not out. In addition to three fours he hit a six. The innings terminated at 127 and the match thus ended in a win for Notts by 224 runs.

INDIANS SECOND INNINGS.

Navle, b Larwood	0
Colah, b Sam Staples	25
Naidu, c Gunn (junior), b Sam Staples	0
Naoomal c. Larwood, b Voce	31
Wazir Ali, b Larwood	3
Amarsingh, b Voce	0
Marshall, b Arthur Staples	22
Limbdi, c Voce b Sam Staples	12
Lall Singh (not out)	28
Nissar, b Sam Staples	2
Joginder Singh (absent)	—
Extras	4
Total	127

Bowling Analysis:—Larwood 2 for 18; Voce 2 for 39; Arthur Staples 1 for 31; Sam Staples 4 for 35.

LL.M., M.D. And M.S. Results

The following are the results of the last L.L.M., M.D., and M. S. examinations held by the Bombay University:—

LL.M. EXAMINATION.

Passed in Second Class: Mr. Ram Vinayak Joshi and Mr. Mohanlal Dayalji Manek.

M. D. EXAMINATION.

Passed with Distinction: Mr. Baburao Vinayak Aroskar.

Pass: Mr. Pandurang Laxman Deshmukh and Mr. Nariman Jehanbaksh Thanawala.

M. S. EXAMINATION.

Passed with Distinction: Mr. Homi Shapurji Mehta.

Pass:—Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Barve; Mr. Rustom Ardeshir Cooper; Mr. Keikhushru Pirojsha Gandhi; Mr. Bhalchandra Narayan Gokhale and Mr. Rangappa N. Suvarna.

Awards of the Dr. Mangaldas Mehta Gold Medal and the Prince of Wales Gold Medal and the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship will be announced later on.

(Continued from column 7)

process a little tug of war between the buyer and the seller is the normal procedure.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE

Conferences as we said above are now the fashion of the day. Ottawa is no doubt of the greatest interest to us though to European and other countries they are of much greater importance. To take Ottawa first the natural question which everybody asks everybody else as well as to himself, is whether India can adjust itself to any position under which it can profit through an agreement on the footing of mutual preference in commerce with other nations. I have very carefully considered this question but have so far failed to evolve a formula by which that can be done. Imperial preference or International preferential agreement seem to us to be a luxury which other nations with well established industrial establishments can afford, but to a country like ours, where abundant raw material and labour are available, negotiations for preferential tariffs seem to be out of place in view of the fact that we are naturally ambitious to build up large industries of our own and organise and expand them to the utmost. We are anxious to put that ambition into active operation at as early a date as circumstances in India will permit. Until we succeed there, we can hardly be considered to be capable of dealing with other industrial nations, within or without the Empire on footing of equality. Of course if India was in a temper to be content with its position as a great agricultural country supplying raw produce to other nations, which we know is not the case, the question of preference, Imperial or International, would be possible of being treated within the practical bonds of an economic agreement.

EUROPE'S ECONOMIC PLIGHT

Impressions of An Indian Visitor

(By Principal Sohrab R. Davar)

Having just returned from Europe I trust that a general survey of the economic position over there as I saw it personally would be of interest.

GOLD STANDARD COUNTRIES

The countries that are still under gold standard, and particularly France and America who are largely responsible for the unusual situation brought about by their race for the accumulation of gold, do not seem to have profited at all from this hobby of theirs. All throughout my travel I found one most remarkable phenomenon, viz., the absence of tourists, particularly American tourists, who used to swarm all the important centres of the European Continent and whose onrush sometimes made it difficult for other travellers to secure suitable accommodation in hotels and railways.

SEVERE DEPRESSION

A few straggling American travellers I met bitterly complained about the financial position of America. No doubt we are aware of the financial difficulties of the United States Government in regard to the adjustment of their budget deficit but the fact that the American citizens themselves bitterly complained of their having lost fortunes invested in American industries and commerce was a particularly interesting problem. It is well known that they are passing through an abnormal period of depression in their country also. Nobody seems to have the money both in America and France to buy though the world bitterly resents their accommodation of its gold in such a large proportion. This is a phenomenon for which there is no parallel in the world's history, forming as it does an anxious item of study and investigation for the present and the future generations of economists.

FOLLY OF TARIFFS

The reassuring factor is that America in common with the European States has now begun to realise that raising of tariff walls does not under the present conditions lead, either to the increase of prosperity of their country, or to the settlement of the huge item of international indebtedness This is no doubt an encouraging item and much is expected out of the conferences that are being held and called at present.

BUYERS' STRIKE

We are quite familiar with what is known as the 'Buyers' Strike,' which was at one time a prominent feature soon after the war, when shop-keepers and wholesalers refused to reduce the abnormally high prices of goods. The natural reaction at the time was natural reaction at the time was the 'Buyers' Strike' which meant that the average man on the street refused to purchase and carried on with the old articles, or economised by other methods. This soon had the desired effect. The phenomenon which we are now experiencing is the same but due to causes operating in entirely opposite direction the prices at present are decidedly very low compared to the war prices. In fact articles are at present offered at every shop in Paris and London at what appears to be an exceptional bargain. But in spite of all that there are no buyers. Every stranger visiting these cities wishes he had a few millions with which he could invest in purchasing the articles that are offered at such rock-bottom prices. What is the reason for this phenomenon?

The answer is people have no money to buy. In early postwar days they refused to buy because the articles were costly, but at present the absence of purchasing power is the root cause. The world is thus busy to-day in its efforts to discover a method by which this purchasing power can be restored to its original parity. When I was in Paris I was surprised to find that the shop-keepers on the Grand Boulevard and Avenue de la Opera appealed to the leading actresses of the town to come and help them to increase the sales, as the articles in the shops were not moving at all, and these good ladies actually took control of the steering wheel of the sales department of many of these concerns, but without much result. In other words the presence of these most enchanting sales-women of the country so well known and popular among the French public was of no substantial value.

BACK TO DAYS OF BARGAINING

Bargaining in a shop in modernised European countries was looked upon as a mark of inferiority and if one ever dared to offer a lesser price than the one marked he came in for rather a rude response. That is not so now. You can walk into one of these shops to-day, particularly smaller concerns, and express your opinion to the effect that a particular article was marked rather "high" and an adjustment could be easily arrived at within reasonable limits. This gives rise to speculation in one other direction. The Oriental countries where in common with poorer countries of Europe bargaining is so common in retail trade are always accused of being incapable of appreciating the virtues of selling at a fixed price. The present condition of first class European cities now clearly indicates that 'bargaining' is more due to economic conditions than to any other reason. The low standard of living in poorer countries naturally compels the people to take what little margin of profit they can get and in that

(Continued in Column 5.)

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TO-MORROW
A SUGGESTION

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Suwa ,,	11000	.....	9 Aug
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N.B.—The Centre will be working all the year round. Only in August there will be no fresh admissions.

"DISGRACE TO CIVILISATION"

Duty Of Other Communities To The City

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present internecine struggle between the Hindus and Muslims had an insignificant beginning on Saturday the 14th of May last and has continued intermittently up to the present. When we calculate the number of injured and killed, the destruction of property, the suspension of trade and the loss in business, the results are most apalling. To enquire into the causes that keep alive this disastrous conflict is only to be bewildered.

The Congress, of the politically minded Hindus, believe that the whole thing is being engineered by the "Satanic" Government which is seeking to prove to the world how utterly unfit India is for responsible self-government, while the non-political Hindus see behind the struggle the sinister figure of Maulana Shaukat Ali and his volunteers. The Muslims, on the other hand, complain that the Hindus, having established a dominance in the Legislative Councils and Assembly, the Government offices, railways, municipalities, police, etc., are organising physical culture centres with a view to dominate the Muslims by their man power, and the struggle now going on is only a test of strength.

DISCIPLINED HOOLIGANS.

Daily it becomes more and more apparent that the riff-raffs and hooligans of both communities are to a certain extent organised and disciplined. One Hindu gentleman, describing their 'modus operandi', said that bands of budmashes bent on mischief would, for instance, collect along Girgaum Road with sentinels posted at intervals. As soon as the first sentinel saw a military lorry or the police approaching in the distance he would give the warning by blowing a whistle. This warning would be repeated by the other sentinels all along the road. The miscreants would then immediately disappear in the lanes and gullies and the military of police would pass along the road and find it deserted and quiet.

We are told that all respectable Hindus and Muslims look with horror and disgust upon the murders arsons and robberies that are being committed. But the disquieting fact that emerges from the continued disturbed state of the city is the entire loss of influence of these respectable and law-abiding citizens over the rowdy elements in their communities. If order and security are to be maintained in the city we love and live in then something more than respectability and a feeling of horror at criminal acts is required of its citizens. As public-spirited men it is their duty to help the police and the Government to suppress crime and to bring to justice all criminalls.

INFLUENTIAL MEN.

Instead we have allegations that certain rich and influential men keep goondas in their service as bodyguards thus countenancing and strengthening the forces of evil in the city. This may not be true, but it is certain that, during the last six weeks the most inhuman and diabolical crimes have been committed and there is not a single instance recorded of a public-spirited Hindu or Muslim arresting and making over a guilty member of his community to the police for justice.

While it would be unjust to charge these respectable gentlemen with connivance at these outrages, it is evident that they have done nothing to stay the hands of the criminals in their communities. Had the leaders of the two communities heartily cooperated with the police the riots would not have lasted so long and entailed such fearful losses.

Owing to the fratricidal activities of the Hindus and Muslims every community in Bombay suffers and ruin faces our beautiful city. What are the other communities, public bodies and associations doing to restore peace? The present state of affairs in Bombay is a disgrace to civilization and it is sin, nay criminal, to look on with indifference at the blood shedding that has been going on. We appeal to every citizen, to every party and to every leader to see that not another drop of Hindu or Muslim blood is split on Bombay soil by murderous hands.—Yours, etc.

W. E. THOMSON,
Hon. Secretary,
Anglo-Indian Federation.
103, Morland Road,
Byculla, July 4.

Two Suggestions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The communal vendetta in Bombay has lasted long enough. It has exasperated the patience of peace-loving citizens, therefore it is high time that the leaders of both the communities men who enjoy the confidence of the people, men whose words carry weight should step forward to repair the mischief that 'Mawalism' has done to the city.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, in his article in to-day's "Chronicle" appeals to the Mayor, the first citizen of "Urbs Prima in Indis" to "take a new initiative in organizing action for the restoration of permanant peace in the city." It seems Mr. Horniman forgets that the Mayor has so many other engagements such as the opening ceremony of "Palace Talkies" etc., that he will hardly be free to even think of the peace of the city. The other accredited representatives with a few exceptions—in the Corporation, are soundly sleeping in their cozy beds, and following the principle of "Self-Safety First" move in their luxurious limousines, care but very little for the pedestrians who go about their daily operations and who are done to death by unscrupulous and heartless Mawalies. And the Government?

WADING IN BLOOD

Like Macbeth the goondas in Bombay have waded so far in blood that they find it easier now to on than go back, therefore it is the duty of every citizen irrespective of class, caste, creed, or colour to come forward and strive to achieve peace and order in this suffering city. First of all I would suggest that Sardar Sulaiman Mitha, Mr. M. M. Killedar who are up and doing and such other, prominent Muslims must approach Sir Purshottamdas, Sir Chunilal Setalvad, Dr. Deshmukh, Dr. D'Avoine, and others who are worth approaching, and discuss the subject of amalgamating the two institutions called the Muslim Relief Committee and the Hindu Relief Committee. I don't think I am suggesting the impossible. The Hindu Relief Committee and the Muslim Relief Committee know little of how illiterate people say all sorts of things about them and even accuse them for the communal tension. Secondly I would suggest a Civic Guard on the lines of Dr. Deshmukh's Volunteer Corps in 1929 and request the Government to recognize and co-operate with them, as they did in 1929

Hoping I have not appealed in vain,—Yours, etc.,

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Pig Iron	48,100 Tons
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GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Lady Sykes visited the British Child Welfare Centre, Kirkee, on Monday.

League Against Imperialism

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS

Communism In Disguise, Says Mr. Kemp

MEERUT, (By Mail).

There was again a deadlock for half an hour in the Meerut Conspiracy Case as the medical certificate of unfitness to attend the court of accused Gopal Basak, who had been ailing for some time, had not been received in the court When the proceedings began, Mr. Kemp, senior Crown Counsel, described to-day certain co-conspiratorial organisations. He began by describing what the League against Imperialism (L.A.I.) was and the purpose for which it existed.

The joint statement of 19 communist accused had appreciated the fact that the principles of united revolutionary anti-imperialism had been recognised by the Communist International (C. I.) as early as 1920 in its colonial thesis where it was considered necessary to overthrow the vast Colonial Empires of World Imperialism by uniting the World Proletarian movement with the revolutionary forces struggling for national independence in the Conies.

COMMUNISTIC.

Mr. Kemp argued that the L.A.I. was formed on these very principles. He also showed by referring to the documents of C. I. that the L.A.I was recognised by it as a non-party but sympathetic and revolutionary organisation and was hailed as such. The first Congress of L.A.I. was held in Brussels in February 1927 and was described by one of the participants as a world demonstration by all the races of the earth of their revolutionary determination to overthrow Imperialism. Familiar resolutions were passed against Imperialism and for national independence, against the war danger and for organisation of the masses. In December 1927 a meeting of the general council was held which denied the allegation of the Second International that the L.A.I. was a Communist manoeuvre and appointed a secretariat of three members representing the three interests on the basis of which the League was built, namely, the Communist movement, the Social Democratic Workers (of course the social democratic leaders were against it) and the movement of national liberation of which Mr. Chattopadhyaya (also described as Chatto) was the representative. Mr. Kemp argued that even Chatto was by conviction and sentiments a convinced communist.

REAL PURPOSE.

In July 1928 the British section of the L.A.I. was organised on the same principles, the workers were asked to fight Imperialism on the platform of class against class. The inaugural meeting ended by singing the International. "This sounds Communistic," said Mr. Kemp.

Mr. Kemp then read from the report of sixth world Congress of the C. I. M. Bukharin thought that they were not giving enough support to the league; experience had shown it had great potentia powers; it was prepared the masse for revolutionary upheavals. Thatayama, the veteran Japanese Communist, was also for strengthening the League. On the basis of the decisions of the C. I. criticism was again made against L.A I. that it was a Communist body. The L.A.I., answered that the C.I. had charged its sections to support the L.A.I.; it aas evidence of its support for the Colonial struggle. The L.A.I. was not a section of the C. I. The All-Russian Federation of Trade Unions also got affiliated to the L.A.I. At this Mr. Kemp commented "Except to show that the Soviet Union and the masses in Russia desire to support revolution in other countries there is no point in joining the L.A.I."

CHATTO'S LETTER.

Mr. Kemp then dealt with the correspondence of Chatto with Jawaharlal Nehru. Chatto was dissatisfied with compromising speeches of Jawaharlal and advised him to work for an alliance if not fusion of his Independence League with a A. I. W. P. P. Chatto thought that the revolutionary ferment would come to ahead just after the Simon Commission reported and then should be prepared to strike a blow and should not be afraid of shedding a few litres of blood and emphasised the need for trained Marxian revolutionaries "Is there no communism in that?" asked Mr. Kemp. In December 1928 the L. A. I. sent Johnstone as its fraternal delegate to A. I. T. U. C. and A I W P F Conferences. He was arrested at Jharia during the session of the A. I. T. U. C. Both these organisations passed resolutions of affiliation with the L. A. I.

ADOPTION.

Mr. Kemp next dealt with another co-conspiratorial body, the Workers Welfare League of India (London). Its declared objects were not communistic, but Mr. Saklatwala was its Indian Secretary and Mr. C. P. Dutt, another prominent Communist, was working there. The W. W. L. was in fact under the influence of the Colonial Department of the C. P. G. B. The R. I. L. U. was also interested in the development of this body The accused had argued that the W. W. L. was founded before the C. I. or the R. I. L. U., hence it was absurd to call it a child of the C. I., Mr. Kemp answered it by saying "But there is such a thing as adoption. It was not conceived and brought forth by the R. I. L. U., but adopted.' The advice of the R. I. L. U. to the Indian communists was to fight for the reinstatement of the W. W. L. as the Agent of the A. I. T U. C. in England . This organisation also collected and sent money for strikes in India. Bradley was also intimately connected with this organisation, and it sent instructions and remittances to him and Bradley sent them report of the work and situation in India —A.P.

"AN APPEAL TO THE MAYOR"

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the contribution by Mr. Horniman in your to-day's issue headed "An appeal to the Mayor" which has laid the peace-loving public under a deep debt for the lucid and instructive analysis of the situation and some very cogent and effective means and methods suggested for ending the suicidal fight between two sister communities.

Mr. Horniman is quite right when he says that there is a good deal left to be done that ought to have been done and if the administration in India as to "Law and Order" was under popular control or even amenable to public opinion Mr. Horniman would have been spared the pessimistic view "but whether it will ever be done." But unfortunately the only means in this behalf left to the public are personal representations deputations and exhortations.

Mr. Horniman suggests that somebody has been responsible during the last few days for the trouble created by funeral processions which all has not a spontaneous or accidental origin and I remember from the very start of this episode very strong and emphatic statements and suggestions have been made to the authorities on this point and inquiry and action demanded but the public has still to know why no effective steps have been taken in this direction by the authorities.

A recent instance in which co-operation from public spirited and responsible citizens with authorities is discouraged, instead of being welcomed or encouraged, is furnished by the incident when the Honorary Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee who accompanied the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday last to show him evidence of some harassing acts of hooligans against a Hindu funeral party was compelled to leave on account of the attitude of the Police Officers on the spot.

The appeal to the Mayor for taking the initiative in a real effort of peace will be appreciated and welcomed by every peace loving ctizen but in order that it should prove effective the Committee of workers should be panelled with better and greater discrimination and there should be more of work than talk across the table. Without detracting in any way from the sincere and genuine desire of the Mayor and many workers on the Peace Committee, I should be permitted to suggest that the Mayor should enlist the co-operation of such persons who are prepared to work in the midst of the people and indulge less in table talk in comfortable chairs in Corporation Hall.

The present disgraceful condition of the premier city in India has disturbed and endangered the peace and prosperity not only of the two communities but also of the other communities of the city and one has to painfully observe the indifference (barring the example of a small band of Parsis and a few laudable instances from the Europeans) of the latter in offering their services and good offices in helping to restore normal conditions.

One also cannot help noticing the apathy of the educated classes, particularly the lawyer class, towards the situation when they ought to realise that the chance of being always busy with briefs and enjoying the cool breeze of the Arabian Sea depends upon the peace and prosperity of the merchant class.—Yours etc.,

July 5, "AN OBSERVER"

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INTERPRETER OF THE EAST

Distinguished Orientalist's Career

SUCCESS OF "LIGHT OF ASIA"

Edwin Arnold, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated, had a narrow escape from being an Orientalist. Less than two years after taking his degree at Oxford he accepted an educational post in India, and immediately became interested in Oriental languages.

He was destined ultimately to become a great journalist, but the East always held him in its spell, and it is as an interpreter of the East that I wish to speak of him in this place. That the poem which won him the Newdigate Prize in 1852, namely, "Belchazzar's Feast," should have had an Oriental setting was, of course, quite fortuitous: for his real interest in the East was first aroused during his residence in India, writes Sir Denison Ross in the "Observer."

He was born at Gravesend on June 10, 1832, and, having finished his school-days at King's School, Rochester, entered King's College, London in 1850. In 1851 he obtained a scholarship at University College, Oxford, and in 1854 took his B.A., obtaining only a third-class in the Final Classical School.

AT POONA

On leaving Oxford he was for a short time Second Master in King Edward's School, Birmingham, and in 1856 he was nominated Principal of the Deccan College, Poona.

It was his acceptance of this Indian appointment that caused him to spend six years in India. He appears, on taking up his duties, to have at once embarked on the study of Sanskrit, Persian, and Turkish, and some of the Indian vernaculars.

In 1861 he came to England on leave, fully intending to return to India—where he had not only developed a taste for Oriental literature, but had shown himself a man of resource and character during the difficult days of the Mutiny. When sedition is abroad in that land, even in a far less serious form than it took in 1857, great responsibilities devolve on the English heads of Indian colleges, and Edwin Arnold in Poona rose fully to the occasion.

JOURNALIST

While he was in England a chance advertisement made him apply for a post as leader writer in the "Daily Telegraph," which he obtained, and thus severed his connection with India. Still, he never lost his love for India and Persian literature, as is evident from the many books he published on these subjects, and he rendered a great service in making some of the masterpieces of the East known to his fellow countrymen. Moreover, an Oriental aroma was generally observable in his leaders, and he was the constant champion of Turkey. It may be mentioned incidentally that in 1877 he published a small Turkish grammar. In 1873 he became chief editor of the "Daily Telegraph."

In 1877 he was decorated with the C.S.I. and in 1888 he was made K.C.I.E. He married three times, his third wife being a Japanese lady, who became a popular figure in London society and is still alive. He made many journeys in the East, and was especially attracted to Japan. He died in 1904.

His literary work, outside journalism, was confined to poetry and belles-lettres, with the solitary exception of his "The Marquis of Dalhousie's Administration of British India" (2 vols. 1862-65). Between 1861 and 1893 he published many volumes of verse, most of which are translations from Sanskrit or Persian, or have as their theme Oriental subjects.

LIGHT OF ASIA

He certainly believed in his poetry, and the astounding success of his 'Light of Asia"—which went through sixty editions in England and eighty editions in the United States—filled him with such justifiable pride, that on the death of Tennyson in 1892 he cherished ambition of succeeding to the Poet-Laureateship.

It is by 'The Light of Asia' alone that Edwin Arnold will be remembered, and quite apart from its poetical merits this poem had a very marked influence on the minds of his contemporaries, who in 1879 knew very little about the religions of India. The general public indeed regarded it almost as a "revelation," and it is not surprising that it should have been eagerly sought after and read.

In the last section of the poem Arnold attempted the impossible task of epitomising, so as to be intelligible to the general reader, the meaning of the four Noble Truths and the Eight-fold Path that leads to Enlightenment, and of Nirvana. It must be remembered that in his day very little, even of a scholarly nature, had been written on Buddhism, and of a popular nature practicall nothing at all. Arnold himself had not the requisite schlorship to bring original research within his grasp. For this he had been too busily employed in other directions.

'The Light of Asia,' with its unfamiliar setting, its strange names and its Sanskrit terminology, met with an immediate success, which was proof enough that the story was well told and that the poem had considerable merit. The moral doctrines preached by the Buddha were familiar to the West, but the Indian scenery and imagery were new to many. The work was quickly translated into most of the principal languages of Europe. Though it has an assured place in every large library it has not enjoyed any continued popularity, and is probably very little read to-day. This I think is to be regretted, for although the poem is uneven in quality it contains many passages of compelling beauty, and still remains the best description of the life of Gautama Buddha in our language.

In addition to 'The Light of Asia' Arnold published a number of volumes of prose and verse, all of which enjoyed only an ephemeral success: "The Book of Good Counsels." Fables from the Sanskrit of the Hitopadesa (1861); 'The Secret of Death' (1863); 'Pearls of the Faith of Islam's Rosary, being the ninety-nine beautiful names of Allah, with comments in verse from various Oriental sources (as made by an Indian Mussulman)" (1882); "Indian Idylls," from the Sanskrit of the Mahabharata (1883); "The Song Celestial, or Bhagavad-Gita (1885); "Lotus and Jewel," containing "In an Indian Temple,' 'A Casket of Gems,' 'A Queen's Revenge,' with other poems; showing, as we are told on the title page, "the strange and wonderful meanings of the Vedas and the Puranas, and blending the mystery of Hinduism with the clear and noble sweetness of English verse" (1887); 'With Sa'di's in the garden or the Book of Love" being a translation of Book III of Sa'di's 'Bustan' embodied in a Dialogue held in the Garden of the Taj Mahal at Agra (1888); a translation of the first four Books of Sa'di's 'Gulistan' (1899). In 1891 he attempted to treat the life of Christ as he had treated the life of the Buddha with a volume entitled 'The Light of the World,' but this had no success whatever.

A DINNER IN SHANGHAI

"Chinese And French Cooks Are Finest In World"

Walking in the sereets of Shanghai, one is tempted not to experiment with Chinese cookery, for most of the food-stuffs are unrecognisable and not at all attractive. Gradually it dawns upon one that these flat, varnished objects, shaped like tennis rackets, are duck, and other familiar friends reveal themselves, but for the most part there is nothing but unappetising mystery. But when these strange things come to table the mystery is no longer unattractive, for the Chinese share with the French the honour of being the finest cooks in the world, and though Chinese dinners may be as exotic and expensive as French dinners (and, in fact, far more so) the basis of the cookery in both countries is the same—a peasantry hard put to it to live, thrifty, painstaking, and ingenious. Both are experts at making a little go a long way, at producing appetising dishes from the most meagre materials, and, it must be admitted, at disguising the fact occasionally that some of them are none too fresh, thus writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian."

My first Chinese dinner was typical enough. The restaurant, one of the best in Shanghai, was a dingy establishment, divided into private rooms and alcoves to suit all sizes of party. The atmosphere, in fact, was not unlike that of an old English tavern, both in its privacy and contempt of external show. The meal started with a profusion of little cold dishes, pork, chicken, raw crabs, shrimps; and other delicacies. Then a bowl of rice was set before each person and three little plates of sauce, one of them soy, the other two nameless but intriguing; then hot dishes appeared and the meal began in earnest.

A 40-COURSE DINNER.

Courses in China are not sharply divided as in Europe. Dishes are coming and going the whole time, there never being less than eight to ten on the table at once. In the whole dinner there were perhaps forty. The other day I came across an English book of cookery and household management published about 1720, and was at once struck by the resemblance of eighteenth-century English custom to present-day Chinese in this respect. In England 200 years ago each course consisted of twenty dishes or so, and the change from one course to another was gradual, the system of "removes" being rigid and elaborate, as it is in China now. Guests helped themselves and each other with their spoons or fingers as the Chinese do with chop-sticks. The eighteenth-century Mrs. Beeton laments the new craze for simplicity: "Lady X has now never more than fourteen dishes to her second course," a piece of social slackness which seems to have caused quite a scandal.

It would be impossible to describe the dinner in detail. Duck and pork are both done in a variety of ways with bamgoo shoots and fascinating sauces; fish with a sweet sauce which has yet a "tang" to it and so not sickly; strange green vegetables, a sort of spaghetti, and a delicious almond soup with young, green almonds floating in it. Black eggs and shark's fin soup, both famous and both in a sense complimentary dishes, were included in the menu. The former is rather insipid to Europeans, the latter very palatable. Fish plays an important part in Chinese dinners. So necessary is it to provide fish when entertaining friends that in the inland provinces, where it is almost unobtainable, a plaster or cardboard model is served instead. Honour is thus completely satisfied, as the Chinese have a unique capacity for accepting the intention for the deed. The drink was neat brandy, which seems almost to have replaced rice wine as the national drink. It does, however, go well with the rather rich and greasy food in the same way that whisky goes with haggis. But a Chinese dinner is no place for the weak-headed. In this respect, again, celestial hospitality is very much on a par with that of our eighteenth-century ancestors.

OVER-FEEDING.

As the meal progressed, hot damp towels were distributed, which were frequently renewed during the remainder of the dinner and at the theatre afterwards, where they are hurled about the auditorium in a perfect snowstorm, but with astonishing accuracy, the "usher" seldom missing his man across fifteen rows of stalls. Pressed against the face these are marvellously refreshing, and together with tea, which now made its appearance, enabled us to enjoy the final stages of the meal. Europeans invariably eat too much at a Chinese meal, in spite of the handicap (much exaggerated) of chopsticks. Politeness, greed, and inquisitiveness all conspire to overfeed the most wary, and even parties exclusively of Europeans who dine at a Chinese restaurant are not exempt. It is amusing to observe the way in which Europeans drop their fastidiousness in these circumstances. The host would regard a clean table as a sign that the meal had been a failure, and men and women who would be revolted by a dirty tablecloth at a European meal, will splash about with their chopsticks with the utmost abandon, nor will they feel a qualm at being helped to tithits in the chop-sticks of their Chinese host. A certain amount of guzzling is polite on these occasions. The guest should endeavour to give the impression that only the greatest self-control and good breeding restrain him from complete hoggishness, so exquisite is the food provided.

ALLUSIONS TO COCKERY.

Chinese history and literature abound in allusions to cookery. To write a poem, to order a good dinner, to paint a picture, to have beautiful handwriting, all these are equally good to the Chinese connoisseur. Among so many things from the West, good and bad, with which the New China is experimenting, is European cookery. The European and the Chinese arts are so far apart that one can hardly enrich the other. Let us hope that both are not ruined in the attempt.

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German Internal Conflict

GROWING RESISTANCE TO DICTATORSHIP

The Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

"The Lausanne Conference is being anticipated with relative equanimity here, for everyone knows that whatever happens Germany will not be paying reparations, if ever, for a long time to come. Germany's internal conflict has become almost all-absorbing—the social and territorial antagonisms grow intenser and more rancorous every day. So far from coming to terms the Southern States and the Central Government have withdrawn into sullen defiance. The "Correspondent" of the Bavarian People's party (the Government party in Bavaria) writes:—

Whoever wishes to slaughter German democracy must first of all bring down the Federal States. These States, with their positive outlook on life, are perhaps the strongest force operating against the megalomaniac efforts with which the party dictatorship is endeavouring to centralise and to domineer. This is in any case, true of the Southern States and more especially of Bavaria..... Southern Germany has become the hope of all Germany.

Such words are all the more forceful as coming from a party that is fundamentally Conservative and averts to Radicalism of any kind. A similar mood is growing in Baden and Wurttemberg, and has begun even in Saxony, although there the Nazis are very strong. Hessein, which is between the North and the South, will no doubt show its true allegiance on Sunday, when there will be elections for the Hessen Diet.

"OPEN RESISTANCE."

The Catholic Rhineland is more defiant than ever, and the Catholic trade unions are advocating open resistance to any attempts at a Fascist dictatorship. The impending legalisation of the Nazi "Storm Detachments" is creating an ever-growing unrest, for no one believes that they will be really controllable by the State. Nor are the Nazis satisfied. They have hitherto tolerated the Von Papen Cabinet, but they are whole-hoggers and are not to be put off with half-measures. A Cabinet that does no more than relegalise the "Storm Detachments" that does not clear the administration of "Marxists" and "Catholics", and imposes emergency decrees more drastic than those imposed by Dr. Bruening is not good enough.

The "Angriff" the Berlin organ of the Nazis, made a sudden turn against the Government on Tuesday and warned Von Papen that he must do much more than he has done so far, and that he must be strong and hard in dealing with the Left. This change in the attitude of the Nazis robs the Von Papen Government of the last vestige of any broad support it may have had in the country. It now stands revealed as representing nothing, at all save a minute group of gentry, generals, and industrialists.

NEW DECREES.

The widespread popular illusion that the exodus of Dr. Bruening meant that there would be no more "emergency decrees" has been dispelled by the first emergency decree" of the Von Papen Government which came into force on Tuesday. The decree consists of three parts:—

Reductions in unemployment relief that are to effect a yearly saving of 520,000,000 marks (£26,000,000 at par—Unemployment insurance (that is the 'dole') is to be cut by 23 per cent transition benefit by 10 per cent, and poor relief by 15 per cent. The means test—hitherto applied to transition benefit and poor relief—is now to be applied to the 'dole' after it has been received for six weeks.

Supplementary measures for financing unemployment relief.—All State officials to pay a supplementary uniform income tax of 1½ per cent on yearly incomes up to 3,600 marks (£180 at par) to 6½ per cent on incomes of 36,000 marks (£1,800 at par) and more. A salt tax of 20 per cent yielding 40,000,000 marks (£2,000,000 at par) a year. The limit of 5,000 marks (£250 at par), which was hitherto free from turnover tax is abolished.

The pensions of war invalids are to be cut in cases where no special hardship is involved, that is to say, after a means test.

These economies, that hit the poor with great severity, are the first big measure of the Von Papen Government, a Government that is supported by Hitler and his Nazis. To what extent it will estrange Hitler's more Radical followers whom he won over by his promises of "Socialism" and by his attack on 'emergency decrees' remains to be seen. It is generally believed that the estrangement will in time be very considerable. But whether it will be felt by the end of July, when the general election is due, is quite uncertain.

STORM TROOPS RE-ESTABLISHED

As a concession of the Nazis the suppression of the "Storm Detachments" will be rescinded. These detachments (which have always attracted many unemployed) are to come under some sort of State control, but whether that control will be effective is not at all sure, and there is a widespread fear that they will play the part of terrorists in the election campaign. Bavaria has roundly declared that she will not tolerate them, and will simply uphold the original order for their suppression

The Von Papen Government has indeed met with outspoken defiance from the Southern States—Bavaria, Wurttemberg, and Baden The Rhineland, where the Catholic Centre is strong, is also defiant against anything that savours of a dictatorship. The organisation of working-class resistance against the menace of Fascism is making rapid progress. The Bavarian Premier is reported to have told Von Papen that if he sends the State Commissar to Munich the Commissar will be arrested by the Bavarian police. (As this report is not denied one may accept it as true).

Altogether, Germany democracy is showing astonishing powers of resistance—though nothing more than a faint foretaste of the resistance that may be shown if, after the election, the Nazis come into office and attempt to carry out a fraction of what they intend."

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Rules

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the spaces provided below each picture the one to which you think the expression belongs.
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4. After you have filled in all the CLUES, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
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6. Alterations corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
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8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on *7th July 1932.*
9. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor. Provided a separate Coupon Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

MOTORISTS RUSH TO PAY NEW TAX

"Influential" Touts Do Good Business In Calcutta

Never was the Gilbertian description of the policeman's lot more applicable than to the staff in the Calcutta Public Vehicles Department, writes the "Statesman".

Thursday was the last day for the payment of the new tax on motor cars under the new Motor Vehicles Tax Act.

For ten days working twelve hours a day, a largely-supplemented staff has been operating at high pressure to deal with the thousands of private cars, busses, lorries and motor cycles which have to conform to the new rules.

Though official figures are not not yet available, the eyes of the responsible officers must have twinkled at the way the revenue came merrily rolling in. Lakhs of it. The paying-in offices at Beltolla Road had the appearance of a popular sweepstake bureau or a first night at a theatre queues of people hundreds strong, clamouring to thrust money upon the willing but overworked recipients.

Every road in the vicinity of the building and the office compound itself, have daily been thronged with vehicles and the protesting drivers in charge of them.

UNAVOIDABLE DELAYS.

It might have served a useful purpose had it been possible for one more vehement protestants, impatient of delay to take a glance inside the offices the staffs of which came in for most of the criticism. The exacting nature of the latter's duties might have been likened to those of the unfortunate officials whose lot it is to control the public entrances to the football ground where Mohan Bagan is about to play East Bengal.

Delays were scarcely avoidable, particularly when the Government was having money thrust upon it with such unprecedented importunity and generosity as to be an entirely new experience. Confusion was avoided as far as possible by the allotment of different pay-windows for the various classes of tax payable. But all the plannng in the world could not overcome the traditional helplessness of the average person when it comes to filling up an official form. Strange and varied were many of the applicants' literary reactions to the printed demands of the yellow papers that had to be subscribed in duplicate. Though the requirements were reduced to the simplest forms of expression, the task of correctly filling in the blank spaces proved too much for many hundreds who demonstrated a remarkable originality in discovering how 'not' to fill up an official form.

The inevitable result was that the police had to come to the rescue, at a great cost of time. Others to whom the forms were as Greek manuscripts, also had to rely upon police officers to help them out, and so those who had come forearmed with their papers correctly filled up, hoping for a rapid transaction of business found themselves baulked by the shortcomings of their brothers.

TOUTS BUSY

The business instincts of a few persons, including an Anglo-Indian woman were aroused to the opportunity offered for making money, and the crowd responded with a remarkable faith. For the sum of two rupees or more these people, claiming possession of the secret that would reduce the process of procuring the coveted token to a few minutes only, undertook to complete the business for anybody who would demonstrate their faith. The necessary forty rupees had, of course, to be handed over also.

Apparently the faith in some of these magicians was boundless for they did handsome business and handled a lot of money but how they substantiated their claims is not clear. It is clear that in some cases, however, caution at last prevailed among the doubters and the unwilling response to demands for the return of the money at the end of several hours fruitless waiting doubtless avoided considerable embarrassment.

According to a disillusioned motor owner confidence in one such "influential" tout was sadly misplaced. His unexplained non-appearance at the end of an hour rendered his clientele uneasy, but a diligent search failed to discover him or the money so trustingly given into his care. So their "tokens" cost exactly twice as much as those secured by others content with the more lengthy but constitutional method of procuring them.

INSECT WARRIORS TO HELP MAN

Breeding Ground In England

In a pleasant little country house at Farnham Royal, Bucks, (England), a small staff of experts on insect life is carrying on a strange but important work.

They are discovering, and breeding, parasites that will destroy the insect pests which prey on farmers, fruit-growers, gardeners and foresters. These parasites lay eggs in the eggs of these pests or in the bodies of their grubs.

In three years after the Parasite Laboratory was founded, 363,000 beneficial insects, of twenty-one sorts, were shipped to a dozen countries. Here insect battles are staged, and insect armies are raised for destroying weeds, as well as insect pests.

CACTUS.

In Australia the cactus called prickly pear has overrun 50,000,000 acres, choking a territory as large as Great Britain. The trouble arose from a single plant brought from America to Queensland, where it became the pride of a settlement.

Lately, it was found that a foreign insect named cactoblastis would suck the sap of the cactus and make it rot as if stricken by a plague. Hundreds of its millions of eggs have been distributed, and millions of acres of land redeemed.

Some of the insect dramas staged at Farnham make a romance of science.

Canadians applied for help in fighting the sawfly wheat pest. In one year in Saskatchewan alone this pest inflicted £3,000,000 of damage. There is a parasite which keeps it in control among gasses, but will not follow it to cornfields.

NEW WARRIORS.

Then Dr. G. Salt, of Farnham Royal, decided to breed a parasite which had no objection to cornfields as battle grounds And 10,000 of these insect warriors were reared and sent to fight in Canada.

One room in the laboratory houses minute parasites which prey on the codling moth. This destructive moth has spread over the world wherever apples are grown. In the United States the damage it does is reckoned in millions of pounds.

In the laboratory in Bucks it is encouraged to do all the damage it can to traysful of apples. Then the parasites are set to work to lay their eggs in the pests' eggs, and 20,000 are reared in a year for shipment to overseas orchards.

A possible danger arising from these insect battles is that the parasite, having flourished at the expense of the pest, may itself become a pest.

One insect was found which would attack blackberry in a dea ly way, but then would go on to attack apple and raspberry crops. Its place was taken by a beetle which will bore into a blackberry stem—and stop there.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL-MADE PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

Bombay, July 1.

PIECE-GOODS.

	Inches.	Yards.	Lbs.	Rs.	a.	p.
GREY UNBLEACHED—						
Longcloth (S. Quality)						
37 x 37-1|2 x 7-1|4 per lb.				0	10	9
Longcloth (Standard Juality)						
37 x 37-1|2 x 9			,,	0	10	9
Shirtings						
35 x 38 x 9			,,	0	9	9
Dhoties (upto 1|2" nakli border)	32	x 9 x	1-3|4 ,,	0	10	6
Drills 29-1|2 x 40 x 13-1|2			,,	0	8	3
T. Cloths 30 x 24 x 6			,,	0	9	9
Domestic 24 x 48 x 10			,,	0	10	0
,, 26 x 61 x 11			,,	0	10	0
Salita 40 x 66 x 25			,,	0	10	0
Chadars 50 x 6 x 2-1|4			,,	0	10	0
WHITE BLEACHED—						
Longcloth 36 x 40 x 10 -7|8			per piece	Not quoted.		
Striped shirting 25 x 25 x 3-1|2			,,	3	0	6
Twills 31-1|2 x 40 x 7-3|4			,,	5	5	0
UPTO 15 P.C. COLOUR).						
DYED GOODS—						
Dyed Longcloth (black) 35 x 38 x 9			,,	6	9	9
,, ,, (napthol red)						
45 x 26 x 3-1|2			,,	Not quoted.		
FANCY GOODS—						
Susi, Grey Weft 21 x 24 x 2-11|16			,,	1	13	0
(UP TO 20 P.C. COLOUR).						
Susi Check 22 x 24 x 3-1|4						
(50 P.C. COLOUR).						
(50 p. c. colour)			,,	Not quoted.		
(100 p.c. colour)			,,	Not quoted.		
Sholapur Coating 27 x 25 8-1|2			,,	7	0	0
(100 P.C. COLOUR)						
,, ,, 27 x 24 x 6-6-1|2			,,	5	8	0
(100 P.C. COLOUR)						
Striped Drills 24 x 24 x 5			,,	Not quoted.		
(UPTO 20 P.C. COLOUR).						
Kashmere Cloth 24 x 24 4			,,	2	7	0
(COTTON DYED)						
Howels 30 x 16-2|3 x 7			per dozen	Not quoted.		
YARN—						
4s Bump (nominal			per lb.	0	3	0
6-1|2s All Waste			,,	0	4	3
8-1|2s			,,	0	5	3
10-1|2s			,,	0	5	6
12-1|2s			,,	0	4	9
16s			,,	0	7	0
20s			,,	0	7	6
24s			,,	0	8	9
32s			,,	0	9	6
40s			,,	0	11	6
50olo Nenter Or)9 89)Oa						

Income-Tax & Super-Tax.

Statutory Statements of Accounts Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

495-497, Kalbadevi Road.

BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 22997.

OPTIMISM REPLACES PESSIMISM IN LIVERPOOL

Short Covering And Speculative Buying

PERSISTENT WET WEATHER ENCOURAGES WEEVIL ACTIVITY

Sharp Rise In Egyptian Cotton

Bombay July 5.

On Monday the New York and New Orleans Cotton markets remained closed.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 7 to 8 points on general buying influenced by unfavourable weather reports from America. Later on there was a further advance due to short covering and speculative buying. Persistent wet weather is increasing danger of weevil and insect damage but otherwise the crop is reported to be progressing well. Optimism is replacing pessimism. The market closed at a rise of 14 to 16 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 17 points at 4.84d.

East Indian Cotton futures advanced 10 to 6 points and Egyptian cotton futures ring was firm and closed at a rise of 20 to 22 points.

RISE IN EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was strong on increased buying and closed at a rise of 81 to 56 points.

WEEVIL INFESTATION.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Continued rains over the Belt are causing increasing fears of weevil infestation and shorts are covering. It must not be forgotten that from a contract point of view the probable carry-over of 13½ million Bales will have little effect. Almost all the tenderable cotton has been hedged in the futures contracts, also stocks of dry-goods have been hedged. Granted that any settlement reached at Lausaanne will not immediately increase the world's purchasing power it must not be overlooked that the recent economic depression has been to a large extent due to complete lack of International confidence. Should the various conferences result to some extent in the restoration of confidence, apart from the sentimental effect, consuming countries now bare of stocks are likely to commence replenishing. With the critical period for the crop ahead and possible crop scares it appears likely we shall witness an acute scarcity of contracts as there seems no likelihood of much pressure until the new crop moves. We advise purchases on all setbacks.

SERIOUS MISGIVINGS.

Messrs. Langley & Co. in the course of their report, state:—

Helped by better American advices, a weaker monsoon current and an absence of any selling pressure the Bombay market has improved considerably but there is still a considerable element of instability about the outlook for Indian cotton. A large proportion of a normal Indian crop must be exported, yet the prospects for export business during the coming season could hardly be less hopeful. Japan, normally the largest individual consumer of Indian cotton, is not only still carrying large stocks of Americans but is likely to be very seriously handicapped by adverse exchange. The statutory authority, reported by Reuter as having been given to the Bank of Japan, to increase the fiduciary issue from the present 120 million yen to a maximum of 1,000 million yen reflects an inflationary policy which relegates past values of the yen to the pages of history. On such a basis it is a new currency which must find its own level and, in these days of ruthless economic warfare, its vicissitudes are not likely to be few. From the point of view of Japanese imports into India and Indian cotton exports to Japan it is impossible to view the position except with the most serious misgivings.

Meanwhile a widespread holding movement is in operation upcountry, particularly in the Dholera district, and further stock accumulations are inevitable. Such a position might hold for a few months but on the nearer approach of new crop movement its maintenance will be impossible.

CAUTION RECOMMENDED.

Messrs Bruel and Co. state:—

"The New York market on Saturday made a further move in the right direction although there was no indication of strength during the early trading. Developments in connection with the Lausanne Conference no doubt helped to create a more hopeful feeling and Great Britain's huge Loan Conversion Scheme may have played a part, but we are not to be numbered amongst those who believe that with the success of the Conference and of the Conversion there will be an end of the Trade depression. A good deal of froth would undoubtedly result from such success and this may easily be mistaken by many to be the precursor of a Trade boom, yet we would recommend caution for we feel that the road back to prosperity will be both long and difficult."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

LIVERPOOL:—Market firm with an active covering demand. Market is discounting decline in exchange.

LIVERPOOL:—Sentiment bullish on good stock market, continued rains and weaker trend sterling. Private cables indicate crop doing well except wet weather favours insect propagation. Lausanne outcome still very doubtful.

LIVERPOOL:—Contracts scarce. Weevil complaints.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-40 A.M.:—Entire belt general rains. Heavy rains in West Texas.

10-25 A.M.:—Continued rains. Advance in Egyptians. Scarcity of contracts.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4

	10-30 a.m.	To-day's Quotations Closing.
July, 1932	4.35	4.57+.15
August, 1932	.....	4.53+.15
September, 1932	...	4.54+.14
October, 1932	4.32	4.54+.14
November, 1932		4.55+.14
December, 1932		4.58+.14
January, 1933	4.38	4.60+.15
February, 1933		4.63+.15
March, 1933	4.43	4.66+.15
April, 1933		4.68+.15
May, 1933		4.71+.16
June, 1933		4.73+.16
July, 1933		4.76+16
Middling Spot		4.84+.17

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple), ...	4.34
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.46
Broach, Superfine (Good Stable)	4.58
C. P.—	
Oomra, Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.97
Oomra, Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.12
Oomra, Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.27
Bengal, Good	3.77
Bengal, Fully Good ...	3.87
Bengal, Fine	3.97
Scinde, Fully Good	3.87
Scinde, Fine	3.97
Scinde, Superfine ...	4.07

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London July 4.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes 25 Jul.|Aug. sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes 25|3 July|Aug. sellers.

Wheat Soith Australian Parcels 24 July sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London July 4.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standarn No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta, July|Aug. per cwt. 7/9 C. and f. Bombay July|Aug. per cwt. 7/9-1|2.

C. and f. Karachi, July|Aug. per cwt. 7/9-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 4.

London July 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-3|4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 4.

T. T. London on Berlin 15.02

T. T. Lodon on Amsterdam 8.81-1/8

T. T. London on Brussels 25.57

T. T. London on Madrid 43.21

T. T. London on Milan 69.62

T. T. London on Berne 18.23

T. T. London on Paris 90.46

T. T. London on Prague 120.25

T. T. London on New York (Closing Rate) 3.55-5/8.

(Closing Rate) 3.55-6/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4

SAKELLARIDIS.—	
July	6.43
October	6.72
November	6.77
December	6.82
January, 1933	6.88
March, 1933	6.99
May, 1933	7.10
F.G.F. Spot, ...	6.65

No Business In Cotton And Bullion

BOMBAY July 5.

No business is reported to-day in the local forward cotton market and bullion market.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 5.

July	130.00 +0.60
October	134.50 +0.40
January	138.70 +0.20

SHARES TENDERED.

Out of a total of 12146 shares for delivery in July settlement through the Clearing House the following are conspicuous:—

Bombay Dyeing	140
Bombay Burma	323
Bundi 2360	
Bombay Steamer	184
Century	187
Fazal	558
Kohinoor	557
Nagpur	308
Pearl	291
Tata Hydro 1074	
Tata Steel Or. 2335	
Tram 2330	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 4.

Interest Day to Day Loans, 5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans, 7/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 1-51/64 p.c.

Bank Bills, 6 months 1-31/32 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1/4 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London July 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull ton No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton £11: 15:0 July|August paid £ sellers.

Rapeseed Torio, Hull|Continent £10:10:0 July|Aug. sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London July 4.

Copper Braziers £38-3|4.

Yellow Metal £33-1|4.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £11-3|8.

Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge £9.

Tin English Ingot £124-1|4.

LONDON RUBEER.

London July 4.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 1-7|8 sellers.

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 4.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5/16/0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 5.

	Bales.
Dholera	501
Rajputana	106
Broach	401
Compta-Dharwar	689
Westerns-Northerns	354
Egyptians	398
East Africans	307
Grand Total	2,756

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,900
Linseed	2,871
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	393
Gingellyseed	280
Poppyseed	76
Groundnuts	4,932
Castorseed	1,299
Rice	429
Myrabollams	192
Cottonseed	1,263
Mowraseed	231
Gram	1.884
Joowar	1,300
Barley	1,200
Bajree	1,574
	Tons.
Coal	1,102

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London July 4.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. @12-1|2.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg. £109.

P. and O. Banking Corporation 6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £107-1|2.

Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent £97-3|8.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £46.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £69.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £81.

Indian stock 4-1|2 per cent. sterling Loan £100-1|2.

Consols 2-1|2 per cent.£69-3|4.

War Loan 5 per cent. £101-1|8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £105-1|2.

LINSEED.

London July 4.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £9:8:9 July|Aug. sellers.

Linseed la Plata c.i.f. Hull ton, £7:15:0 July paid and sellers.

Linseed Bombay, (London) £10:5:0 July|Augu. sellers.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 5.

B C Rate T T 1/5 31/32.

B C Rate D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON:—

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 July

Banks selling D D 1/6 1/32.

Banks selliny T T 1/6 August.

Banks buying T T 1/6 3-32.

Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.

Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 7/32 Mail.

Banks buying 3 months 1/6 3/16 August.

NEW YORK:—

B C Rate T T 377.

Banks selling T T 376.

Banks buying T T 372.

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 672.

Banks buying D D 692.

AMSTERDAM:—

Banks selling D D 66 1/8

JAPAN:—

Banks buying T T 106.

Banks buying 60 days 102.

HONGKONG:—

Banks selling D D 85 3/4.

SHANGHAI:—

Banks selling D D 110 3/4.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling D D 155 3/8.

JAVA:—

Banks selling D D 66 1/2.

CROSS RATES—

New York/London Closed 4th inst.

Shanghai/London 7/7 11/16 5th inst.

Japan/London Nominal 4th inst.

London/Paris 90.50 4th inst.

London/Belgium 25.50 4th inst.

London/Switzerland 18.25 4th inst.

London/Italy 69.50 4th inst.

London/Berlin 15.00 4th inst.

London/Holland 8.81 4th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.50 4th inst.

London/New York 3.55 3/4 4th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very firm.

Gold £5/15/10 2nd inst; £5/16/0 4th inst.

Silver London Ready 16 5/8 2nd inst; 16 5/8 4th inst.

Silver London Forward 16 11/16 2nd inst.; 16 11/16 4th inst.

Silver New York Ready 26 5/8 2nd inst; Closed 4th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 1 1/16 per cent 2nd inst.; 1 3/32 per cent. 4th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 7/16 per cent 2nd inst; 1 7/16 per cent. 4th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent

Banks of England rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent

3 mos 3 per cent

6 mos 3 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Further Sharp Rise

Bombay, July 5.

Government Securities were very active and prices fluctuated widely. 3-1|2 per cent. opened at Rs. 68|14 and advanced to Rs. 69|14 on continued buying. A big lot of new Loan 1933-40 changed hands at Rs. 100|4.

TAXABLE.

3-1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes 69|10.

4 per cent 1931-36 Conv. 93|12.

4 per cent 1934-37 Loan 92/12.

4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan 75.

4-1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds 98|8.

4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan 82|8

5 per cent 1929-47 Loan 94-4.

5 per cent. 1934-44 Loan 95.

5 per cent. 1935 Bonds 98|8.

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds 101|0

6-1|2 p.c. 1935 T Bonds 102|8.

5½ per cent 1933-40 Loan 100/4.

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan 104-8.

5 per cent 1933 Bonds 100-12.

6 per cent. 1932 Bonds 109|10.

6-1/2 p.c. 1935 D D L 104-12.

STATE LOANS.

5-1|2 per cent. Mysore Rs. 102|3

5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Rs. 100.

CORPORATION LOANS

TAXABLES

4 per cent B P T 1971 Rs. 72|8.

4 per cent N. Deb 1975 Rs. 71.

5 per cent N Deb. 1959 Rs. 83.

6 per cent K P T 1956 Rs. 100|3

6-1/2 p.c. B I T 1937 Rs. 102-0.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 5.

F.P. Bales.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Receipts to date		
4-7-32	9376000	8334000
Receipts Yesterday		
4-7-32	.....	.....
Exports to date		
4-7-32	8416000	6691000
Stock at Ports		
1-7-32	3577000	2991000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-7-32	1430000	878000
Stock at Liverpool		
1-7-32	810000	1023000
Visible Supply		
1-7-32	7052000	5659000
Quantity in Sight		
1-7-32	14517000	13032000
Quantity out of Sight 1-7-32	12656000	10120000

LONDON SILVER

London, July 4.

Silver:—Market is idle.

Spot, 16-5/8

Forward, 16-11/16

MORE RAINS COMING

Marmagoa Gets Four Inches

POONA, July 5.

Rainfall will continue in Malabar, South Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Bengal and Assam, increase in Burma and North Konkan and extend in Mysore and Hyderabad. Scattered thundershowers will occur in Bihar and Orissa, central parts of the country and United Provinces.

Locally heavy rain will continue in Malabar and South Konkan during the next 36 hours.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has been strong in Malabar. South Konkan and Bombay Deccan. The Bay monsoon has been active in Upper Burma, Assam, and Bengal. The temperature is above normal in East and North Punjab, West United Provinces, East Rajputana, Central India and the adjoining parts of Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, East Central India, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Burma, Bengal Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, West Central India, East Rajputana and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Bihar, East United Provinces, Central Provinces, Gujarat, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair quarter of inch; Victoria Point two; Myitkyina one; Mergui Gwa, Kyaukpyu, Mandalay and Maymyo a half; Cherrapunji eight; Dinajpur three; Naya Dumka two; Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Silchar, Shillong and Chaibasa one and a half; Tezpur, Dhubri and Barisal one; Sibsagar, Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling three-quarters; Bogra and Chandbali a half; Calcutta and Ranchi a quarter; Hoshangabad three; Bahraich two; Saugor three-quarters; Bhopal a half; Dehra Dun, Mukteswar, Guna, Nowgong and Sutna a quarter; Udaipur and Mount Abu a half; Jhalrapatan a quarter; Marmagao and Calicut four; Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin two; Malegaon, Belgaum and Cocanada one and a half; Ahmednagar, Poona, Mahableshwar and Mercara one; Gadag a half and Aurangabad, Parbhani and Salem a half.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5/7/1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.034".

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.9 degrees (2.4 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.9 degrees (3.0 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW

Velocity at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 97 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.06 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.75 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 11.94 inches.

Weather Remarks Drizzle.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, July 5.

At 8.7 a.m. local rime (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.78 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.57 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 5

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. Colaba Point 0.06 inches, Fort 0.03 inches, J. J. Hospital 0.05 inches.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 11.37 inches, Fort 16.04 inches, J. J. Hospitol 17.17 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 30.42, Fort 31.80, J. J. Hospital 29.32 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 15.34 inches, Fort 17.18 inches, J. J. Hospital 16.61 inches.

LINSEED OIL.

London July 4.

Linseed oil naked London cwt. £13 August sellers.

Linseed oil naked London cwt. 13|1-1|2 Sept.|Oct. sellers.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Better Feeling And Improved Buying

BURMA SHARES FIRM

Bombay, July 5.

The Share Bazar ruled firm today with improved buying. The firm tone in Government Securities is encouraging buyers of industrial and mill shares.

There was a fairly large turnover of business to-day and the improvement experienced yesterday was carried further to-day. There is so far no outside support but the action of the market is impressive and if the political situation in Europe improves, higher prices will be reached in due course.

There is a general desire to raise commodity prices and so far prices show improving tendency due to firm tone in London Stock Exchange. However, the near future of the market entirely depends upon the result of the Lausanne Conference. The outlook of the conference is hopeful, but still nothing can be said definitely. Sterling is again easing off and although the general sentiment is inclined to lean on the constructive side, but at the same time, it needs caution to follow the rise at present.

Road to recovery is always slow and difficult. In speculative markets sentiment plays an important part, but technical readjustment are always needed to keep up stability of markets.

Bombay Dyeings opened at 625 and closed at 631|14. Fazuls touched 241|4 and closed at 248|12. Centuries improved to 182|8, and Nagpores were dealt in at 227|8 at the close. Bombay Burmas were conspicuous, opening at 310 finished at 317|8. Tata Steel ordinaries opened at 17|10, and after touching 17 closed at 17|4. Bombay Trams were done at 112|3 and Hydros found buyers at 123|12. Andhra ordys. opening at 890, closed at 875 sellers. Imperial Fully Paids changed hands at 1,080. Katni ordys. were in demand at 162|8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay July 5.

Bombay Dyeing 637;31;27;31.
Century 179;81;
Colaba 57
Crescent 35.
Fazul 243;48;
Indore 325;26;
Madhowji N-8.
Nagpur 123;27.
New Great 101;103-2.
Pearl 135;36;33.
Simplex 17;
Swadeshi 180-83-2.
Burma 313;9;17;
Hydro 125;23;24;23;
Tram. 114;11-9;12-3.
Deff: N235.
Ord. 17-10;2;16-14;1714.
Bundi 13.12.
Indian 171;75.
Katni Ord. 162.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, July 5.

Ahmedabad Advance	265
Bombay Dyeing	631-14
Apollo Mills	1
Century	181-4
Central India	227
Colaba Land	57-8
Crescent	35
Dawn Mills	475
E.D. Sassoon	0-23¼
Elphinstone	3-0
Edward Sassoon	30-0
Ebrahim Pabaney	70
Finley	75-0
Fazulbhoy	238-12
Gokak	92-8
Hindustan	140218
Indian Manfg.	1200-0
Indian Bleaching	127-8
Indore Malwa	326-4
Kastoorchand	4/10
Khatau	80-0
Kohinoor	103-12
Lakshmi	775
Morarjee	410
Madhavjee	8-0
Model Nagpore	70
Mysore	105
New Great	103-2
New City	40-0
Pearl	133-2
Phoenix	255-0
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	1670-0
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	83/6
Sassoon Silk	49-0
Swan	56-4
Simplex	15
Swadeshi	183-2
Tata Mills	16-0
Ishnu	1270

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	595
Amritsar Patti Old	90-0
Central Provinces	65-12
Dhond Bharamati	74-8
Guzerat	47
Hoshiarpur Doab	62-0
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	54-8
Mymensing Rebate	61-8
Mymensing Gtd.	61-0
Pachora Jamner	52-8
Sara Sirajgunj	63-0
Sialkot Narowal	75-8
Sind Light	46-0
Tapti Valley	578/12
Upper Sind Light	64

BANK SECTION.

Bankof India	88/4
Baroda Bank	67
Bombay Provincial	53-0
Central Bank	15/2
Eastern Bank	57-8
Imperial F.P.	1030
Imperial P.P.	262/8
Union Bank	3-2

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	13/12
Gwalior Cement	52-0
Indian Cement	175/10
Katni Cement Ordy.	162/8
Katni Cement Def.	600
Punjab Cement Ordy.	7-4
Punjab Cement Pref.	9-8
Shahabad Cement	192/8
Shivrajpur	11
United Cement	72-0

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	118-12
Andhra Valley Ordy	876-4
Andhra Valley Pref.	990
Bombay Tram Ordy.	112-3
Bombay Tram Pref.	66-12
Broach Electric	7-2
Karachi Electric	143-12
Surat Electric	110-0
Suburban Electric	101
Tata Hydro Ordy.	123-12
Tata Hydro Pref.	105
Tata 8 per cent. Deb.	106-2
Tata Power Ordy.	500
Tata Power Pref.	1138/11

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	112-3
Br. Burma Petro l	2-7
Bombay Burma Old	317-8
Bombay Burma New	106/4
Bombay Steamer	205
Bombay Telephone	50
Bombay 6½ p. cent. Deb.	52-0
Bellapur Sugar	36
Indian Radio Ordy.	240-0
Indian Radio Def.	235-0
Indian Mercantile	27-8
McKenzies	67-8
New India Assurance	18-2
Jupiter Insurance	6
Oriental Insurance	1800
Vulcan Insurance	5-2
Port Canning	545
Scindia Steam	6-12
Tata Construction	39-4
Tata Iron and S. Ordy.	17-4
Tata Iron and S. Def.	235
Tata 1st Pref.	117/8
Tata 2nd Pref.	35-8
Tata Oil	14-8

A. I. S. Life & General Assurance Co. Ltd.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on the 24th ulto., Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik presiding. The chairman made a speech in the beginning, and dwelt upon the need of supporting Indian insurance. He then referred to the need of the amalgamation of smaller companies in order to form strong companies, and thus inspire more confidence of the public. The All-India have arranged for the amalgamation of the Hindustani Bima, Co., of Delhi. This is the first amalgamation in India. The arrangements between the two companies are nearly complete, and they will apply to Court to sanction the amalgamation.

It is gratifying to note that though the company's management has been conservative and economic in the expenses, it has shown very satisfactory progress by writing good volume of business. This will be seen from the fact that the Life Assurance fund which stood at the debit side at Rs. 6000/ has not only been wiped out, but there is a credit of Rs. 3000/ now, at the end of the year. After the amalgamation it is expected the results will be far better.

PIRELLI RUBBER TYRE CO.

New Agency In Bombay Opened

The office of the new Agency of the Pirelli Rubber Tyre Company was opened by the Italian Consul, at Lamington Road (near the Pathe Cinema) on Monday evening in the presence of a large gathering, including many European and Parsi ladies.

The Italian Consul declared the new office open and the gathering then adjourned for refreshments, when the Italian Consul in a felicitous speech wished the new Agency every success.

The new Agency is to be run by Mr. Daji A. Katrak and two others. The old Agents of the Company were Messrs T. R. Pratt, Ltd. who having closed their business the arrangements for the new Agency were made.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1932.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Rise In Price Of Gold

SOVEREIGN WORTH 27 SHILLINGS

Effect In Bombay Market

LONDON, July 4.

British sovereigns are again a raising market in the City, bullion dealers paying 27 shillings, which is nearly as much as the peak prices at the beginning of the year.

The rise is in sympathy with the recent improvement in the price of gold, which fetched 116 shillings per ounce to-day, compared with 112s. 8d. a fortnight ago.

Silver is now 1s. 4½d. and many owners of silver articles are selling them.

Yellow Metal Appreciates

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Further depreciation of sterling to dollars 3.55-7/8 has improved gold price to £5-16-0 from the previous closing of £5-15-10 on Saturday July 2.

The rise in gold price in London has reflected on the local market and to-day ready gold bars are placed at Rs. 28|11 and gold sovereigns at Rs. 18|1.

Every fresh rise in the price of gold will attract more gold for export from this country.

The improvement in gold price in London is mainly due to the present policy of the British Government, which aims to keep up the export trade of Great Britain by keeping low prices of export goods.

Weakness of Sterling is hardening prices in England. Cotton, wheat and other cereals have improved in proportion to the extent of weakness of the sterling-dollar cross rate.

TACKLING LOCAL EXPENDITURE

Committees For England And Scotland ?

LONDON, July 4.

Having severely pruned national expenditure Goverlment have turned their attention to local expenditure. They intend to appoint committees in England and Scotland which will cover the whole field.

Beginling work (almost immediately, they will report by the end of October.—Reuter.

CONVERSION SCHEME

Splendid Public Demand

LONDON, July 4.

The Stock Exchange commenced a new account with continued activity and strength. Brokers report a large public demand than for months past. Although there has been little profit-taking prices all round have appreciated. Interest to-day mainly centred in industrials, but German and Japanese bonds showed outstanding strength among the foreign stocks.

Commodity markets were generally cheerful in sympathy with the Stock Exchange while the advance of sugar was also influenced by a rumour that a segregation scheme has been signed. Reuter.

CONVERSION OFFER

Excellent Public Demand

LONDON, July 4.

The indication of the public response to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's scheme for the conversion of the five per cent. war loan to three-and-half per cent. may be gathered from the fact that only seven applications out of 4,000 received at the Bank of England by one post asked for redemption of the present holdings instead of conversion.

The latest big holders to announce their intention to convert include the Morris motor group, owning £850,000 worth of bonds and the Imperial Chemical Industries, who hold £760,000.—Reuter.

SAVING CERTIFICATES

LONDON, July 4.

New National Savings Certificates which have hitherto returned 24 shillings for 16 shillings issue price in ten years, will henceforth pay 23 shillings in eleven years. This will not affect the certificates already issued.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 4.

The question of the re-opening of the London Stock Exchange on Saturdays has, hitherto, hung fire, but in consequence of increased activity, the Committee have decided to extend the closing time from noon to 12-30 p.m.—Reuter.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL

33½ p. c. Duties Continue

Rescued After 50 Days' Ordeal

LONDON, July 4.

A White Paper published today contains further report from the Import Duties Advisory Committee ann the Order giving effect to Committee's Recommendations. The Order continues for a further period, the existing temporary duties of 33-1|2 per cent. on iron and steel products and makes certain changes in duties on razor blades and transparent cellulose wrapping. It comes into operation as from midnight on Thursday July 7.

The extension of the temporary duties on iron and steel products generally is to permit further time for preparation of the scheme for re-organisation of the industry. The Committee is satisfied that complicated issues are being faced with energy and determination, but the bodies engaged on this task require this further extension to complete it, prior to the establishment of a more permanent regime.

Regarding razor blades the Committee recommend in addition to the existing 20 per cent. duty a specific duty of two shillings per gross on all imported safety razor blades and blanks.

In the case of transparent cellulose wrapping which is not at present subject to any additional duty the Committee recommend that the duty should be raised to 20 per cent.—B.O.W.

JOINT COMMITTEE DATE

SEN-GUPTA'S ALLOWANCE

LONDON, July 4.

In the House of Commons today replying to Mr. Peter MacDonald, Sir Samuel Hoare, (Secretary for India) declined to commit himself as to the date for the establishment of the Joint Select Committee on the Federal Constitution. He said: "It must depend on the rate of progress in preparing the necessary materials."

Two further questions were raised regarding detenus' allowances. Sir Samuel Hoare said that he had asked for but had not yet received the full list. He added that hitherto Rs. 5.000 had been allowed in respect of Mr. Sen-Gupta.—Reuter.

"Graf Zeppelin In Britain

LONDON, July 4.

The week-end visit to Britain of the German airship the Graf Zeppelin" created great interest. After she had made an 24-hours round Britani flight she cruised last evening over London and the suburban areas before returning to Friedrichsafen. Large crowds gave her a close inspection while she was moored at the Hanworth aerodrome and as she left the British and German national anthems were sung.—B.O.W.

OBITUARY

LONDON, July 4.

The death has occurred of the following persons:—

Lieut. Col. John Hugh McCudden, a former Indian Steeplechaser and polo player, who was fifty-five years old.

Sir Bruce Gordon Seton, at Edinburgh.

Miss Penelope Lawrence, sister of Lord Justice Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence.

Sir Bruce Gordon Seton was 64 years old when he died. He was the 9th baronet of Abercorn. He was in the Indian Medical Service for a long time and served in the late war.

Miss P. Lawrence was founder of the famous Roedean College for girls and pioneer of freedom for girls. She horrified the Victorian era by teaching girls hockey, cricket and other out door sports.

NEW MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPION

Marcel Thil Beats Len Harvey

LONDON, July 4.

In a fight over fifteen rounds for the World's Middleweight Championship at the White City to-night Marcel Thil (France) holder beat; on points, Len Harvey, the British Champion.—Re-

DRUG DISTRICT COUNCIL DISPUTE

Resignations Pending Since 15 Months

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, July 3.

A dispute having arisen between the local Government and the Office-bearers and members of the District Council, Drug, the latter had in April 1931 sent in their resignations protesting against the restrictions imposed and challenging certain statements made by the Local Government in their letter. Fifteen months have passed but the Local Government has not yet accepted the resignations with the result that the President and the members having ceased to work from 16th April, 1931, the work of the District Council is heavily suffering.

It is now understood that the Local Government has ordered an audit enquiry into the affairs of the Council and will take a decision in the matter on receipt of the auditor's report.

MR. SASTRI TO ATTEND BOMBAY MEETING

Declines To Serve On Consultative Committee

COIMBATORE, July 4.

Mr. W. S. Srinivasa Sastri left for Bombay on the 6th instant to attend the meeting convened by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad for the 9th.

It is understood that Mr. Sastri has already declined the invitation to serve on the Consultative Committee owing to his present state of health.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD PROCESSION

AHMEDABAD, July 4.

In observance of "Prisoners' Day" to-day a procession consisting of about 25 women was taken out but the police stopped it and took all the women to the police lock up and released them at night.

Earlier in the day volunteers picketed hotels on Gandhi Road, but the police dispersed them.

Of those arrested yesterday in connection with the holding of the District Conference seven men and six women will be prosecuted under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The rest were released today.—A. P.

A MOCK WARDER

NEW DELHI, July 4.

Forty arrests including three women were made in connection with "Ordinance Day". A mob dragging a prison cage with "prisoners" inside accompanied by a mock warder paraded the streets. Three more small processions were also taken out. A few stones were hurled at the police, who made a mild lathi charge and dispersed the mob.

ENTRANCES GUARDED

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

Congress people made an attempt to-day to take out a procession in celebration of "Prisoners' Day". The police watched every approach leading to the Civil Lines and effectively prevented them from entering these limits.

Four persons leading the procession were arrested, as also four occupants of Mr. Narbada Prasad Singh's house, who refused to vacate it according to the District Magistrate's orders.—A. P.

LOST AIRMEN TRACED

Rescued After 50 Days' Ordeal

LIVED ON SNAILS

WYNDHAM, July 4.

Reduced to living on snails and water drawn from the radiator of their disbanded Junkers seaplane, the lost German airman, Captain Bertram and Klaussman, who have been missing since leaving Bima, have been found alive six miles west of Cape Bernier.

When a constable arrived from Wyndham with a rescue party, the airmen were only able to whisper "Bread." After having food Bertram related how they flew blind through a terrific storm and landed in Australia at 7 o'clock in the morning on May 15, their only provisions being a packet of biscuits and a few tins of fruit.

When these were exhausted they had to eat what they could find. They were found twelve miles from their abandoned seaplane.

DELIVERANCE.

Twice deliverance seemed at hand. On May 25 a steamer passed within a mile of them but failed to see their distress signal. On June 14 an aeroplane passed overhead but it also failed to see their red signals.

The Junkers seaplane was on a trial flight to Australia and the Far East. It was reported to have been missing since it left Kupang (Dutch East Indies) for Port Darwin on May 14. A thorough search did not reveal a trace of it.

The crew of four consists of Captain Bertram, second pilot, a mechanic and a film operator.

Cape Bernier is on the Northern Coast of West Australia on the way to Windham.

Bima is a seaport in the Sumbawa Island, last of Java and

PROPAGANDA NOT WANTED

MADRAS, July 4.

Maulana Abdul Kader, who styles himself "Dictator" of Chingleput District, notified the D. S. P. Chingleput of his intention to carry on intensive propaganda. He was arrested and charged before the magistrate of Saidapet, who sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30.—A. P.

SIR C. P. TO LEAD ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, July 5.

It is understood that the Governor-General has appointed Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer as the Leader of the Legislative Assembly.—A.P.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA

SIMLA, July 5.

The following communique is issued:—

The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon will pay a visit to Calcutta and Dehra Dun in the near future. In view of the private character and short duration of the visit the Viceroy does not propose to attend any functions of an official character or to grant interviews.—A. P.

CAWNPORE ARRESTS

Section 144 For One Week

CAWNPORE, July 5.

The Cawnpore Hindu merchants kept their shops closed on Monday in connection with "Gandhi Day." Section 144 has been promulgated for one week, prohibiting carrying of weapons.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 5.

The police arrested eleven volunteers opposite the Penitentiary last evening while they were taking out a procession in connection with the All-India Prisoners Day. All except the 'Dictator' were subsequently released. Twelve others were also similarly arrested, including four women and they were released later.—A. P.

CONGRESS WAS RIGHT, LIBERALS WERE WRONG

Hoare Policy Moral

SIKH INDEPENDENTS' COMMENT

(From A Correspondent).

AMRITSAR, July 4.

The Sikh Independents' League, Punjab, has issued the following statement on the recent announcement made by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India:—

The first Round Table Conference raised the hopes of the Conservatives and Liberals of India to such a high pitch that the Nationalists could hardly resist the current of public opinion in favour of the R.T. Conference. It appeared that much importance was attached to the diplomatic utterances of Imperial statesmen made at the first Conference. To the Nationalists generally and to Congressmen particularly, these promises appeared to be sweet to the ears, but hollow to the heart. But they could not very well oppose the current of public opinion and therefore, waited in patience for the outcome of the deliberations on the Federal Scheme.

EASILY DECEIVED.

It appeared rather strange that the Princes—notorious for their reactionary views—should show so much deference for democratic opinion in British India. It was surprising that the Conservative and Liberal politicians of India should have been so easily taken in by the pose adopted by the Princes. Being shrewd and intelligent politicians, they should have seen through the game of the Imperial statesmen.

The Nationalists and the Congressmen, on the other hand, had a shrewd suspicion all along that the Princes were being brought into the Federation to serve as clogs to the chariot wheels of national progress.

REACTIONARIES.

As long as communal quarrels did not break out in India, the Round Table Conference seemed to prosper, and English reactionaries of the type of Mr. Churchill, seemed to be in a hopeless minority. It would appear that the British Conservatives were only biding their time and no sooner had they a majority in the new Parliament than they began to modify the programme laid down at the Second Round Table Conference.

Slowly but steadily, they have been withdrawing what was promised to India.

The time has now come at last, when the Labour Party, who were responsible for the initiation of the Round Table Conference scheme, should oppose the action of Sir Samuel Hoare as revealed by his recent speech and Mr. Churchill and his group of reactionaries who stand at his back.

CHURCHILL'S TRIUMPH.

From the very beginning Mr. Churchill emphatically proclaimed that Parliament being responsible for the welfare of India, no Round Table Conference should have been called, but a Joint Parliamentary Committee should have been appointed to decide the question of reforms. Sir Samuel Hoare has now proclaimed to the world that the fate of the reforms will now be decided by such a committee. Mr. Churchill and other reactionaries are naturally jubilant while friends of Indian aspirations feel depressed, disgusted and disappointed.

There is an old proverb that fools do the same thing as wisemen, but after great trials and troubles. The Liberals and Conservatives of India must now repent in leisure for what they did in haste.

The Princes have practically gone back on the Federation Scheme. The British Government have disregarded their Liberal and Conservative friends in India. It is only the Nationalists and Congressmen who were right from the beginning.

POLICE REVOLVER STOLEN

Six Arrests In Lucknow

NAGPUR, July 4.

The city police arrested six persons, mostly college students, including Raghunandan Tiwari in connection with the theft of a revolver from the house of the city superintendent of police.

It is said that on Saturday last Raghunandan Tiwari, a nephew of the city superintendent, visited the house, after which the revolver was found missing. Vigorous investigations by the police have led to the recovery of two revolvers, one the property of the city superintendent of police while the owner of the other has not yet been traced. Of the arrested, two are Bengalis.

Investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN CALCUTTA

Twelve Persons Arrested

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Twelve persons were arrested to-day in connection with disturbances in the northern outskirts of the city where, following an attempt by workers to resume work in the Lansdowne Jute Mills, labourers residing in the neighbourhood offered obstruction. The Police intervened and a Sub-Inspector and some constables were injured by stones thrown from a crowd.

The Mills remained closed for about a month due to a strike over the question of reduced wages, but re-opened a few days ago.—A. P.

HOARE'S BREACH OF FAITH

Lucknow Indignation

LUCKNOW, July 4.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow was held yesterday, Dr. Jaikaranath Misra, bar-at-law, presiding.

A resolution was passed characterising Sir Samuel Hoare's announcement as a great humiliation to the country and a breach of faith on the part of the British Government in abandoning the R. T. C. method and leaving the ultimate decision in the hands of the British alone.

The resolution declared this to be a move to impose on India the Simon proposals which had been repudiated by the country with one voice.

Another resolution was passed condemning the promulgation of the consolidated ordinance.—A. P.

BENGAL'S JUTE CROP

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The preliminary forecast of the jute crop in Bengal, including Cooch Behar, and Tripura State, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, has been issued to-day. It shows that the estimated area under jute in the districts in Bengal is 1,638,900 acres, Bihar and Orissa, 157,000 and Assam 107,100 acres.

The total for the three Provinces is 1,903,000 acres, compared with last year's revised figure of 1,861,800 acres.—A. P.

A Rikhikesh correspondent writes:—

"On the 1st instant at about three a.m. the polise made a search in the house of Mahant Parasram of Rikhikesh and took away some books and papers with them.

ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE & INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

To Be Held At Sholapur On 16th August

An all-India Industrial Exhibition on a large scale with the 13th annual conference of the Mechanical Engineers' Association (India) will be held at Sholapur from 16th August to 25th August 1932.

This is a good opportunity for exhibitors for exhibiting their articles and demonstrating and discussing the merits, etc. with the Engineers who are the direct and accredited judges of the industry of India, and by meeting a large number of engineers on a common platform. All railway companies have been approached for granting concession rates to the exhibitors.

Firms desirous of displaying their goods are requested to apply early to "The Secretary Exhibition Committee, Mechanical Engineers' Association, (India), Sholapur.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANIES

Gross Earnings for June

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of June 1932 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, subject to adjustments were as follows:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Itd. for June Rs. 3.97,644; Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 4,60,365; Tata Power Co. Ltd. Rs. 4,42,560.

For the fiscal year ending June 30 1932:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 53,74,791; Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 62.61,539; Tata Power Co., Ltd. Rs. 53,92,637.

Prema Medical College

The Medical College of The Prema Vidya Peeth, Tungabhadra Bellary Dt., will open on the 15th instant. It has been working for over a decade, training youths for educational and medical service of poor and neglected villages. The advanced products of the College are, some of them successfully working in the cities also.

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